

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 273.—VOL. XI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.

## THE DISSOLUTION.

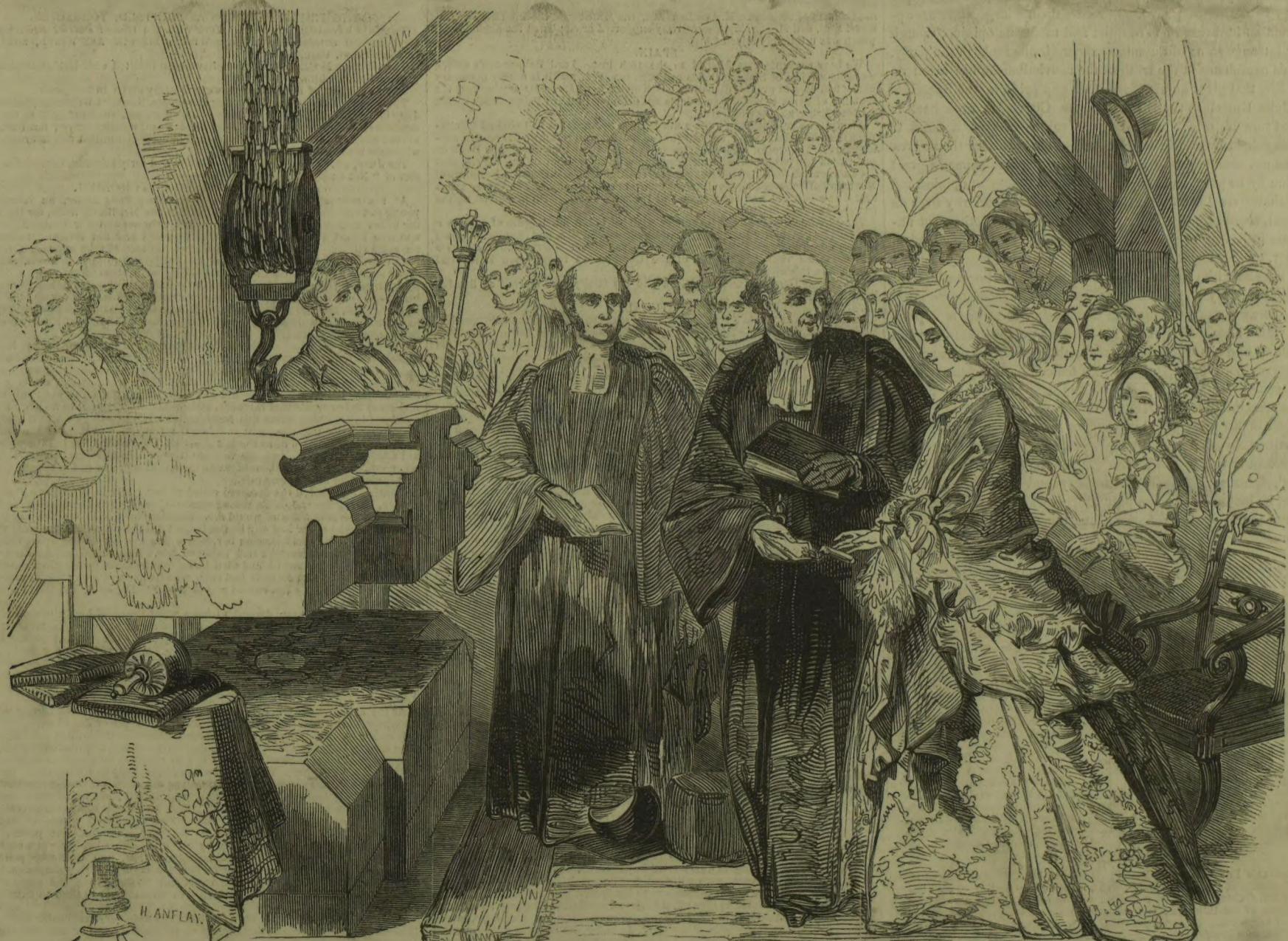


COMPLAINTS are general of the want of a decided and specific policy as to measures in the addresses of most of the candidates who have as yet offered themselves to the constituencies. The deficiency extends to the manifestoes of the late and present Premiers, which have been put forth within the same week. One is a pamphlet, with a long, clear, and minute statement of facts and results; the other is a speech, touching lightly on facts, and dwelling with something of pride on the triumphs of principle. But, except that Lord John Russell bids the electors judge of the future by the past, the time to come is left without that guidance which the heads of parties were wont to afford to the constituencies, by specifying the measures they would offer or oppose. Generalities, good intentions, and a submission to circumstances, are all that can be gathered from the professions of the opposed, but scarcely rival, statesmen. On the side of the constituency there is almost as much uncertainty: the likeness between Caesar and Pompey is puzzling them everywhere, and the only distinguishing trait is, that the Whigs are rather more like

Tories than the majority of the Tories themselves. Measures present as little that is striking as men; no great question towers above the level of public opinion, overshadowing all others, supplying a point of defence and attack to both sides. But so indispensable to the electoral mind is something to be alarmed and indignant about, that a terror has been created where none exists; the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church is the phantom of the hustings, the more terrible, because, like Milton's Death, it has neither shape, form, nor being. The present, or rather the late Parliament, has added to the number of the Prelacy of the Establishment, and increased the influence of the Clergy over the people by the education plan; both the leading statesmen of the age disown and disavow any intention of taking such a step as endowing a second Establishment; the Catholics, as a body, do not ask for it, nor seek it; the Catholic Clergy would not accept it if offered; yet with all these circumstances against the possibility of such a measure, it is the one thing talked of at preparatory meetings, and promises to be the one question at the hustings. We never remember a general election turning on a subject disavowed and disowned by every public man of the time. It proves the want of real subjects of controversy when practical men, Aldermen and Bankers, who pride themselves on being "men of business," and thank heaven they have no pretensions to be statesmen, are reduced, like the old schoolmen, to oppose propositions quite remote from the business or probabilities of life, and to argue on premises as dubious and metaphysical as any of those which misemployed the ingenuity of the "subtle" or "seraphic" doctors of a remote age.

What a contrast does this state of things present to the last

general election? There was then one great question before the country for solution; since the elections preceding the Reform Bill, the public mind had not been so deeply agitated. The Whigs had sank through years of office to almost general disesteem and mistrust; well meaning, but weak and unlucky, they had been afraid of their own principles, till inaction rendered them powerless. Then the bad harvests and the deficits of revenue, and those terrible Baring Budgets, over which it was the wont of Peel and Graham to be caustic and jocular—under all these disadvantages, the Liberals went to the hustings in 1841, like a culprit to the bar, with a bad case, and the facts against them, but with the power of calling witnesses to character, which, in the main, was good, for they had got "into trouble" rather by misfortune than dishonesty. Desperate as the expedient seemed at the time, we believe Lord John Russell's Free-Trade Budget of 1841 has been the salvation of the party. It was one of those bold and energetic steps which the Whig Leader more frequently takes when he is weak than in the hour of his strength, for he rises in an emergency, and becomes equal to a crisis. The wisdom of his policy came too late to preserve him in office; but the right key had been struck, and the Conservatives left the hustings of 1841 exulting over the prostrated Whig party, only to carry out in St. Stephen's the very policy they had scouted and ridiculed. The Tariff and the remodelled Sliding Scale of 1842, were the fruits of principles the Liberals had laid down in advance of the mass of opinion both in the Legislature and the constituencies. Then followed the further modification of the Tariff, with a respite of a year for the Corn-Laws. Then rose the first dark signs of scarcity and famine; and then the Corn-Laws fell like a house of cards, and fell by the



Mrs. BURDETT COUTTS LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.—(SEE PAGE 56.)

very hands that made, and had for thirty years upheld them, with a determination that seemed to invest the question of imports and exports with a *quasi* sanctity, as a thing not to be touched.

It is the justification of this policy that has just been issued from Tamworth. It is the voice of one at present almost politically isolated, explaining and proving a success, but not triumphing in it, for it was bought by a costly sacrifice. As an explanation, it is complete and perfect; if the revenue and the financial policy of a nation are to be considered as a whole, the proof of the soundness of the principles on which Sir Robert Peel deserted his party, is full and satisfactory, and will defy Lord George Bentinck's attempt to take it to pieces, like a Chinese puzzle, to show a failure through separate items. But with the financial defence is joined a formal renunciation of his position as a party man; an abdication of the post of leader; almost a renunciation of political influence, which speaks of the pain and suffering with which the great success has been purchased. Time alone can heal the scars of a statesman's reputation; it seems to be the power of time to which Sir Robert Peel trusts. When the Landed Interest finds it is not ruined, and comes to the conviction that its prosperity rests upon something more firm than an Act of Parliament, the wants of millions who must be fed, the resentment of the Protectionists may abate under the influence of rents regularly paid—and the want of a leader.

Sir Robert Peel stands in a very different relation to the country and to his party. The success that gives him influence with the people is his greatest crime in the eyes of those he once commanded. It is to put his success beyond a doubt that he treats so fully in his manifesto the whole of his commercial policy. What may be called the moral part of the question rests between himself and his followers, and that offence can only receive condonation by time; perhaps, if the policy is fully justified by its results, the forgiveness can be dispensed with, and Sir Robert Peel may rule in defiance of his old party, rather than by their assistance. But, in any case, his elaborate pamphlet is an appeal to the future more than to the present; it seems to be issued from the retirement of Drayton with something of the blended confidence and misgiving of the poet:—

Go, little book, from this my solitude  
I cast thee on the waters—go thy ways;  
And if—as I believe—thy vein be good,  
The world will find thee after many days.

That the world will find the writer of the "little book" in power again, scarcely admits of a doubt; and the number of the "many days" to elapse before that event, will depend very much on the conduct of those who have succeeded him. The Protectionists cannot make any way as an independent party, yet; the reaction against Free Trade, which will come with a range of exceedingly low prices, has not yet commenced. The Whigs at present stand in the best position as a party before the country. Their principles have conquered, and "passed into the Statute-book," though not by their personal act; their constituents are not estranged or irritated by those startling conversions and violations of pledges which have still to be avenged on the followers of Peel. The Whigs have done what was expected of them, and they appear the only party of settled, earnest, and consistent policy, equally free from long persistence in error, or too sudden conversion to the truth. Even their recent advocacy of Church principles, and the support they have given to Ecclesiastical power, will secure them a large share of support from an immense mass of quiet and moderate opinion, though it may estrange some of the more extreme in the ranks of the party. It is this confidence in the truth of the convictions he has acted on all his life, that gives an air of boldness and pride to the Speech of Lord John Russell to the Electors of the City. He goes back to a period now historical, and calls to the minds of men a series of victories gained by principle and opinion, that speak for themselves. He does not need tables of imports and averages to excuse a great desertion by its great success. It is this consistency of opinion and policy that gives Lord John Russell the moral superiority over an opponent, more able, we believe, in expedient and action, but unfortunate in having been always allied to a party with which, when in power, the necessities of the day and his own clear judgment would not allow him to act. He never moved but he was brought out from his party and placed against it. The consequence has been a disruption of interests and a confusion of names and principles, which almost distract the observer of public events. Amid the shifting and changing scene, it is with a feeling of pleasure the eye rests on Lord John Russell, with his calm, quiet perseverance in one general course. It has lent him strength even in defeat: there is something Roman in the confidence which led him never to despair of his principles, his party, or himself; and while others are tortured by the necessity of reconciling their past acts with their present opinions, Lord John Russell seems elevated as on a pedestal, from which, with a simplicity and repose almost statuesque, he looks back on the past and forward into the future—the latter requiring no professions, and the first no apology or reparation.

#### ALFRED INCITING THE SAXONS TO PREVENT THE LANDING OF THE DANES BY ATTACKING THEM AT SEA.

(See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week.)

"Come on! Behold our battle-field  
'Tis there upon the main,  
There let us make the sea-kings yield  
And crush the prowling Dane.  
The freeborn breeze is in our sails,  
It cheers us to the fight,  
Out with our banner to the gales,  
And strike for England's right!

"Come Britons! Saxons! brothers all!  
There let us meet the shock.  
Together there let's stand or fall  
Nor fight behind a rock.  
Back let us drive their ravens dire,  
Or make them feed the shark.  
Come man and boy and hoary sire!  
God shields the British bark!"

Out flew the oak-hearted galley,  
Out flew the wicker skiff,  
Roused from each hill and valley,  
Men bounded down the cliff.  
And Alfred made the Ravens fly  
From Albion's shores afar,  
As Nelson tore the tricolor  
At Nile and Trafalgar.

Ay! fled the red-haired Pagan,  
There came another day,  
That saw o'er Copenhagen  
Flame England's naval sway.  
And still her sways know not decay,  
Though peaceful sleeps her grieve,  
Brave Alfred's spirit guides its way  
O'er battle field and wave.—L.

O'CONNELL'S FUNERAL.—The Rev. Dr. Miley and Mr. O'Connell arrived at the Hotel Mirabeau, at Paris, on Monday night, on their way to Havre, with the remains of Mr. O'Connell. They travelled with celerity, having left Genoa only on the night of the 12th inst., and with the utmost privacy, declining all testimonies of respect to the memory of the deceased. Immediately on reaching Paris, the hearse in which the coffin is enclosed, was removed from the hotel, in order to the necessary preparations for its transfer to Havre. It was their intention to proceed at once to Southampton and thence to Liverpool, and there embark for Dublin, where they would arrive about the 2d of August.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

Our latest letters from Paris allude to rumours of a fresh modification of the Cabinet. It was believed that Marshal Soult had again tendered his resignation, which had been received; and that a courier had been sent off to Marshal Buquaud, bearing an offer of the portfolio of the War Department. The result is not known. It was also thought that M. Guizot was to become President of the Council. M. Cunin-Gridaine has, it is said, expressed his intention to withdraw, and he is to be replaced by M. Muret de Bord.

M. Pellaprat has given himself up. The *Moniteur* announces that his trial was to commence on Friday (yesterday).

The most agreeable, if not the most important, news in the Paris papers, this week, relates to the harvest. The *Journal des Débats* publishes accounts from the different provinces of France—north, south, east, and west—and all agree, with a few exceptions, that the wheat harvest will be most abundant. Rye and barley promise a fair average crop, but oats alone are likely to be scarce and dear. The consequence is, that a general decline of prices has been manifested in all the corn markets of France. On Friday and Saturday (last week) the fall within the radius which supplies the capital varied from 3 to 10 francs per hectolitre. The reaping of wheat has commenced in the south, with every desirable appearance both in yield and quality. The reaping of this grain will not commence in the northern departments until the first week of August, but the appearances are as splendid as elsewhere. The importations, meanwhile, at Marseilles, Nantes, and Havre are immense. The decline of price, general as it is, not being in proportion to the vast quantities of grain thus received on the eve of so abundant a harvest as now expected, is ascribed to the re-exportations to England, which are considerable from Havre and Nantes. Some of the papers state that for fifty years the vegetable and fruit markets of the capital had never witnessed supplies of equal quality and abundance with those of this season.

The Court of Peers, on Saturday last, pronounced its judgment in the case of MM. Teste, Cubières, and Parmentier. The three prisoners were convicted of corruption, and sentenced. M. Teste to restore the 95,000f. he had received from General Cubières, which were to be confiscated for the benefit of the hospitals, to three years' imprisonment, to deprivation of his civil rights, and to a fine of 94,000f.; M. Cubières to deprivation of his civil rights and 10,000f. fine; and M. Parmentier to deprivation of civil rights and 10,000f. fine, and all the costs.

M. Teste, it is said, was so deeply affected on hearing the judgment of the Court read to him, that for a time there was great alarm that he would suffer from a congestion of the brain, but the assiduous attention paid to him by Dr. Rouget, the physician to the Luxembourg, saved him. The contusion occasioned by the pistol ball had assumed such a character that it was necessary to apply leeches. It is feared that an abscess is forming. In the course of Saturday evening General Cubières paid his fine of 10,000f., also 1000f. for his portion of the costs, and 1000f. for the *décime de guerre*, wherupon he was immediately set at liberty.

General Cubières is also in a deplorable state, having fallen into a fit of dull idiot-like despondency, from which he cannot be aroused. The conduct of Madame Cubières is most heroic and noble, endeavouring to set an example of courageous endurance, which, as yet, has failed to produce any effect.

M. Teste is to be transferred to the Conciergerie, where an apartment is to be prepared for him precisely under the Court of Cassation, in which he sat as President during the last three years! His place in that court is, it is said, to be given to M. Vincens Saint-Laurent, a Peer of France and a relative of M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Court of Assizes of the Seine has been occupied several days with the trial of ten men for belonging to a secret society calling itself "Communiste Materialiste," whose object was nothing less than to effect a political revolution, which should cause all property to be taken from the rich, and distributed equally among all. In the meantime, several of the band deemed themselves justified in committing robbery, inasmuch as they held that everything that everybody possesses belongs to everybody, and may therefore be taken by anybody. One of the means by which they proposed to effect their objects was to set fire to different parts of Paris, and, in the alarm which that would have created, commenced a general pillage of the city, or, as one of them called it, "another St. Bartholomew." They kept alive their political faith by meetings, at which speeches of the most outrageous kind were delivered. The charge of belonging to the secret society was fully made out, and the commission of several robberies was clearly brought home to some of the prisoners. The Jury declared all guilty, but admitted extenuating circumstances in favour of some. The sentences passed by the Court were two years' imprisonment on a man named Gautier; three years' imprisonment on Crouzet, Chabannes, and Dufour; five years on Lefèvre and Delhonges; six years on Dubo, Gibot, and Javelot; and seven years on Coffineau, the most active and mischievous of the gang.

A letter from Palermo, of July 5, states that the Prince de Joinville arrived in that port the evening before, and at once landed. He proceeded in one of the Royal carriages, which was in waiting, to the palace, and paid a short visit to the Royal Family. His Royal Highness afterwards returned on board. Ten French ships of the line and several steamers were at anchor in the harbour.

The Vierzon Railway was opened to the public on Tuesday as far as Bourges. The passage from Paris to Bourges is to be done in about eight hours.

The Chamber of Deputies has for several days been engaged with a discussion on the Paris and Lyons Railroad Bill. M. Fould moved an amendment, which left it optional with the company, two years after the completion of the line, to abandon the enterprise on condition that the Government should reimburse its expenses in Four per Cent. Stock. The Minister of Public Works opposed the amendment, and fully concurred in the system proposed by the commission. He said he was sure that the company would find it easy to borrow the sum necessary for the construction of the line, the whole cost of which, he thought, would not exceed 274,000,000f. M. Des Longrais, the Minister of the Interior, M. Garnier-Pagès, and M. Darblay, successively supported or combated the amendment, which was ultimately rejected.

##### SPAIN.

We have accounts from Madrid to the 16th inst. Lord Palmerston's speech upon the subject of Spanish Bonds had been received, and it is hardly necessary to say had excited great indignation. One of the journals coolly argues that the inability of Spain to pay her just debts has arisen from Lord Palmerston's mania for interfering with her concerns.

The Queen's resolution to raise a monument to Arguelles had elicited felicitations from all sides, except the Marquis de Povar, who resigned his post in consequence. The Queen was about to leave Madrid for Ildefonso. The Duke de Sotomayor has published a letter repelling the insinuation of the *Correo*, that his Cabinet had fomented differences between the King and Queen. Rumours of Montemolinist proceedings in different quarters still prevailed. The *Correo* states that a new protocol had been signed at Lisbon. The English had given up the fort of Fox to the Spanish.

The *Estudiante* stopped the Santander mail within a few leagues of Burgos a few days ago, and after burning the public correspondence, and having a smart skirmish with some cavalry that came up to the rescue, carried off the horses that drew the vehicle. Several of the Government troops were killed and wounded in this affair.

The Infante Don Francisco de Paula and his family have arrived at San Sebastian.

##### PORUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon to the 12th inst., state that the whole of the prisoners had been allowed to leave the fortress of St. Julian, and that Das Antas, Sa da Bandeira, and all the state prisoners had been restored to freedom on the 9th. On making their public appearance, they were received with considerable enthusiasm, but no disturbance followed; and, up to the last accounts, the capital was quiet, though the streets were thronged by the disarmed forces of the late Junta, and by soldiers in the Royal service, neither party being very favourably disposed towards the other. Saldanha was enrolling Carlist volunteers in several towns in the Beiras, Minho, &c., but it was doubtful if they could be depended upon; in Lisbon, at all events, they were notoriously disaffected. Hitherto the Government has been in no hurry to realise some of the most important conditions guaranteed by the Allied Powers. No period had been fixed for the elections; and, to excuse this delay, the *Díario* was attempting to prove that remote districts of the country continued in a disturbed state.

The insurgents who fled from Oporto previous to the surrender were stated to be still in arms. The monetary difficulties so long felt continued to press upon the treasury. The losses to the State during the nine months' insurrection are estimated at 12,220,000,000 reis, to which must be added 18,000 contos, the estimated loss of the banking establishments and holders of the funds of the public internal debt, making a sum of 30,000 contos, or £7,000,000 sterling, without taking into account the losses of those embarked in trade, commerce, agriculture, &c. To redeem the credit of the country, now that quiet has been in some degree restored, the Finance Minister was arranging for the collection of taxes and the suppression of smuggling, especially on the coast of Algarve.

##### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 29th of May. The intelligence they give from the frontier is less satisfactory, a most daring and successful attack having been made by the Kaffirs on some waggons returning from Fort Peddie, where they had been discharged from Government employ, to Waterloo Bay. The natives, during the skirmish, carried off twenty-six bullocks. The accounts state that no escort was with these waggons. Local affairs at Cape Town were moving forward quietly. The Lieutenant-Governor had published an order at Graham's Town, encouraging the employment of Kaffirs as servants, who are "to be treated in every respect as free men, subject only to the terms of a voluntary and mutual agreement binding on them and their masters, and sanctioned by authority."

The *Graham's Town Journal* states that some specimens of fossil coal had been found a few miles from the mouth of the Kowie River, and that there were indications which led to the conviction that there will be found an extensive deposit. Should this prove true, it will be an important discovery for the colony.

##### THE OVERLAND CALCUTTA MAIL.

The Overland Calcutta Mail arrived, on Tuesday, with news from thence to the 2nd of June. From China the accounts are to the 23rd May, and are of great interest, as they allude to the probability of further hostilities with the Chinese. It appears that at the date in question all business remained suspended at Canton, and fresh disturbances were anticipated. The mob had menaced the Governor, Keying, for his recent concessions to foreigners, and threatened to burn his palace if he attempted to give effect to the terms of the late treaty; especially in so far as a concession to the English of adequate land for dwellings, warehouses, &c., on the Honan side of the river, a site for the erection of a church in the vicinity of the present factories, and space for the formation of a cemetery at Whampoa. Mr. Pope, who had been appointed to inspect the grounds for these purposes, had been obliged to abandon the attempt. Under these circumstances, a fresh expedition against Canton was expected. The *Pluto* was stationed oppo-

sition to the British factory, and the *Scout* was ordered to approach as near as possible to the city.

The *China Mail* of May 20, says:—

"Rumours of an attempt on the part of the Chinese to surprise Hong Kong have prevailed during the past week, and slight circumstances have been looked upon with suspicion which at another time would have been passed unheeded. The military and police have been on the alert; but, though this is highly commendable at all times, we greatly doubt that any peculiar necessity exists for it at present, and suspect that the whole originates in a report of some vapouring officials at Canton, who have been besieging Keying to allow them to take vengeance on the outside barbarians."

"Upwards of a month ago our Chinese correspondent at Canton informed us that on the 22nd day of the second moon, Yeung, the Prefect of Sin-hing-fu, a district in Kwang-tung, had come to Canton with 2000 soldiers, and offered to exterminate the English, but Keying refused, and three several applications on the same subject were equally unsuccessful. Wei, the Salt Commissioner, was next entreated to affix his seal to a declaration calling upon the people to rise *en masse* and slaughter the barbarians. This Wei positively refused, and admonished the people of the illegality and danger of any such proceedings as they contemplated."

"The blood-thirsty Yeung does not seem to have been at all satisfied with these rebuffs, for our correspondent, writing on the 24th day of 3rd Moon (May 8), informs us that the Prefect had been tempting Keying with fresh proposals."

The following is the Emperor's reply to Keying's dispatches, announcing the recent occurrences at Canton:—

"We have received the official notification presented to us by Keying, informing us that on the 19th day of the second moon the English merchants, with a number of soldiers, suddenly entered the provincial river. According to the investigations of the Viceroy, the said merchants alleged that their object was to revenge the insults they had received from the people of the flowery land; they also desire to go to Fuhsian to converse and argue with the people, besides making a determined request to enter a portion of the provincial city. Since the establishment of peace the said foreigners have been tolerably quiet, until now that they have suddenly entered the country with soldiers, and it was certainly impossible to foresee such an occurrence and arrange accordingly. We imagine, however, that they have some other reason for being so anxious to enter the city, though in itself this is a matter of small importance. The said Viceroy and his colleagues must not be disconcerted at what has happened, nor must they exhibit the least remissness, but command both the civil and military officers effectually to suppress the disturbance, and not permit the existence of any cause of alarm to the inhabitants."

"As the guns of every fort were spiked, Keying must, therefore, demand the most severe punishments for those officers who were charged with the defence of the passes, but he must deliver up all the less important cases to the Board of Punishment. After the matter has been decided, again present a statement."

"This must travel 500 le (about 160 miles) per day. Command it to be known. Respect this."

There is nothing of consequence from India.

One of the few items of authentic news from Lahore, worthy of notice, mentions the design of Colonel Lawrence to visit Cashmere immediately; his presumed object being to afford his advice and assistance to the Maharajah Golab Singh, on certain points connected with the Government of his newly-acquired province.

Lucknow remains quiet. The bandit Doonghun Singh has disappeared in the wilds of Beekaneer. The Khondh insurrection appears to have been suppressed.

At Hyderabad, in the Deccan, the Contingent has been called in by the Nizam's Wuzeer, without the consent of his master, for the ostensible purpose of suppressing a mutiny amongst the troops of the State, who had struck for arrears of pay, but, in reality, as is supposed, to serve more selfish objects of the Minister.

Sir David Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, died on the 22nd May, aged 67 years, having held his appointment only about six months. He was buried in the Cathedral.

#### ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

##### A WOMAN TRIED FOR HANGING THREE OF HER CHILDREN.

At the Assizes at Carmarthen, last week, Mary Hughes, a pleasing-looking middle-aged woman (although by her manner it was evident her mind was deranged), was tried before Mr. Justice Cresswell, for the wilful murder of her three children, Sarah, Mary, and Evan Hughes, under the most horrible circumstances. The husband of the wretched woman, who is a mason, rented a cottage at the foot of the Klanbyther Mountain, and on the morning of the 28th of April, when he left for work, the children were in good health, and the mother seemingly in her usual spirits. In the course of the day her sister had occasion to visit the house, but not finding the unfortunate woman in the building, she proceeded to examine the place, and on entering a loft she was horror-stricken on seeing the three lifeless children suspended by handkerchiefs from a large beam running across the roof.

On being called on to plead to the indictment, she stared steadfastly at the learned Judge, and seemed to have no knowledge of what was passing around. The demand was made to her in Welsh, still she heeded not the challenge, and remained mute.

The Judge examined the medical officer of the prison as to the capability of her mind to plead, and he pronounced her to be insane.

The learned Judge then explained the law to the Jury, as to the incapacity of prisoners to plead when their minds were affected, and directed them to return a verdict of not guilty in her case.

This was accordingly done, and the unhappy woman will, therefore, be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House sat for about two hours, but was chiefly occupied with private bills and routine business.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## THE MANCHESTER BISHOPRIC BILL.

On the question for resuming the Committee on the Bishopric of Manchester Bill,

Mr. B. ESCOTT moved, as an amendment, that the House should pass to the consideration of the other orders of the day.

The amendment excited a long discussion, but it was eventually withdrawn, and the House went into Committee.

Mr. M. PHILLIPS then moved as an amendment to the preamble that all the words contained therein respecting the appointment of a Bishop for Manchester should be omitted.

Another long debate took place, and, on a division, the amendment of Mr. Phillips was defeated by a majority of 86 to 14.

Mr. V. SMITH then proceeded to move as an amendment, that the words "so soon as conveniently might be, three other additional Bishoprics," be omitted from the preamble.

After some observations from Lord CLIVE,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the words were only introduced for the purpose of apprising Parliament of the intentions of the Government ultimately, and not for the purpose of founding any immediate enactment upon them. If it were supposed that the words would in any way bind any future Parliament he would not object to their omission.

The amendment was therefore agreed to, and the words were accordingly omitted.

The remainder of the preamble was ultimately agreed to.

The first clause being proposed, Mr. HUME divided the Committee against it, but it was carried by a majority of 128 to 25.

Lord J. RUSSELL then announced his intention of postponing to another session those clauses of the bill which related to the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.

## THE POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Lords' amendments to the Poor Law Administration Bill were then taken into consideration.

Lord J. RUSSELL recommended the House to disagree with the amendment striking out the clause which permitted old married couples to be lodged together in the workhouse, and to agree to that which prevented the admission of the public to the board of guardians.

The House agreed unanimously to the first, but divided upon the second recommendation, when the numbers appeared—

For the amendment .. .. .. ..	19
Against .. .. .. ..	89
Majority for the clause .. .. .. ..	70

The House sat till two o'clock in the morning.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Lord BROUHAM took a review of the business of the session, *à la Lyndhurst*, condemning the omissions and commissions of the Ministers. The noble and learned Lord, however, in commencing his diatribe against the Government, said, he had no vague desire of casting blame on the Government—much of which he complained being incident, almost necessary, to the way in which the business of the country was conducted. His sole object was to gather wisdom from the past, and to prevent, if possible, the calamity of another such session ever again occurring. He then spoke of the measures actually carried, which were, fortunately, the smallest portion of his subject—fortunately, because worse measures were never passed in any preceding Parliament. Those bad measures were the Poor-Law Administration Act, the Act for sustaining the whole people of Ireland, and the Factories Act. The noble and learned Lord then descended, as he said, to the regions below; and, having just pointed out the measures that had been partly announced by several members of the Government, but never received a tangible shape—"the thousand freaks that died in thinking"—noticed, seriatim, the various measures abandoned by the Government. Having enumerated them, he said, he "had now come to the last, and he found himself surrounded by a whole troop of the ghosts of bills. All these shades of bills gave a painful recollection of what they might have been had they lived. It was most unfortunate that this wholesale impotency should exist, and he thought that a strong Government which one did not like very well would be better than such a weak one. The constitution was not to be charged with this defect and weakness. It was related by Bishop Burnet, that William the Third said to him that he doubted whether a Monarchy or a Republic was the best form of Government; that there were excellent arguments on both sides, and he could not make up his mind on the subject; but of one thing he was sure, that anything was better than a Monarchy without power. So he (Lord Brougham) said of a Ministry whose impotency incapacitated them from performing the duties of a Government. A weak Government which could not carry a single measure of itself could not possess that power of giving protection to the people which was the essence of their allegiance. He sincerely hoped that he might never live to see such another Session, or to see bills meet with such a fate as the Railways Bill, the Landed Incumbrance (Ireland) Bill, and the Health of Towns Bill. He hoped he might never see bills so treated, and especially one of such importance as that which had been recommended by the Queen in her Speech from the Throne, and which her Majesty's representative at Paris hurried over to this country to support. He hoped the next election would see the Government strengthened by the voice of the people, enhanced by its merits in the affections of the people, and backed by such majorities in both houses that there should be no doubt of their power—that they may be a Government so supported as to make clear their responsibilities as a Government, responsibilities which did not now rest upon them, but were divided between them and the people." Lord Brougham concluded his speech by moving an address to the Queen expressive of the regret felt by the House that the subjects recommended to its attention by her Majesty had not so successfully been dealt with as to produce legislative measures.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the Administration, of which he formed a part, from the charges of incompetency and feebleness, and noticed the precedents of many other sessions whose results had been as completely blank as those of the one just closing. After alluding to the defunct bills of the session, and particularly to the one for regulating the health of towns, his Lordship recurred once more to his precedents, and adduced the celebrated examples of the Test and Catholic Relief Acts, as showing how important bills might be protracted and delayed, without proving the present weakness of a Ministry or the final failure of the measure. The noble Marquis pressed upon Lord Brougham's attention the fact that although bills might not be carried, the proposal of important measures had a beneficial effect. He said—"No one knew better than his noble and learned friend, for no one had failed often in carrying bills, that even when measures were not carried, if they were based on the solid interests of the country, they were fruitful even when they were withdrawn, that they left seeds behind them which fructified and caused the adoption of opinions favourable to them; and this was often the means of bills being brought forward in a more perfect state, and made them better fitted for operation, by the public being prepared to receive them."

Lord BROUHAM did not press his motion to a division, and it was negatived.

The House adjourned at quarter-past eight.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## SIR ROBERT PEEL'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF TAMWORTH.—Lord G. BENTINCK referred to the recent address of Sir R. Peel to the electors of Tamworth; and, after moving for some returns connected with the revenue, went into various calculations to prove that the right hon. Baronet was quite mistaken in taking credit to himself for having improved the revenue. Lord George asserted that Sir R. Peel had actually sacrificed upwards of four millions sterling of revenue, that is, regarding the articles of revenue with which the right hon. Baronet had tampered; while there was found to be a large and positive increase of revenue on those articles with which Sir R. Peel had not meddled. Fortunately, he said, the right hon. Baronet had only dealt with two-ninths of the revenue, for had he dealt with the whole upon the same principle, there would have been, in the same ratio, a loss to the revenue of twenty millions per annum. The noble Lord denied the whole of the assertions contained in Sir R. Peel's address, and attributed the elasticity of the revenue to the three good harvests that followed the departure of the Whigs from office in 1841, and to the hundred millions sterling that had been spent during six years in home railway enterprise. The noble Lord gave his opinion that they would find in the increased consumption of tea, tobacco, and sugar, which was the consequence of this, the true cause of the elasticity of the revenue, and not in the often boasted effects of the alterations in the financial and commercial policy of the country made by the right hon. Baronet, the member for Tamworth. (Hear, hear.) These boasts often reminded him of the two fables described by the poet Prior, which ascribed to their own exertions the dust raised by the wheels of the chariot—

"Say, Sire of Insects, mighty Sol,  
A fly on the chariot pole cried out,  
'What blue-bottle alive  
Did ever with such fury drive?'  
  
'Tell, Beezobub, great father, tell,  
Say, Father, perch'd upon the wheel,  
Did ever any mortal fly  
Raise such a cloud of dust as I?  
My judgment turn'd the whole debate—  
My valour sav'd the sinking State.'

(Much laughter.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought that this manifesto might fairly go as an answer to Sir R. Peel's, though it might have been better if addressed to the electors of King's Lynn. He had no objection to the returns moved for. They were accordingly ordered.

THE BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER BILL.—The report on this bill was received, but not without some opposition.

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY COURT BILL.—On the third reading of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Court Bill, Mr. STUART opposed the bill, contending that its tendency was most mischievous, and deprecating strongly the abolition of the Court of Review. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day three months.—Sir J. GRAHAM moved the insertion of a clause, enacting that no Judge of any County Court shall, during his continuance in such office, be capable of being elected, or of sitting as a member of the House of Commons.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL assented, and the clause was added to the bill.—The amendment of Mr. Stuart was negatived; the bill was read a third time and passed; and shortly before midnight the House adjourned till twelve o'clock on Wednesday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Poor Removal Act Amendment Bill, with amendments, was read a third

A message from the Commons brought up the Bishopric of Manchester Bill, with amendments.

The Marquis of Drogheda took the oaths and his seat as Baron Moore of the United Kingdom.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

## THE BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER BILL.

Mr. HUME renewed his opposition to the bill; and, on the order of the day, moved an amendment to defer the third reading for six months.

In this course he was supported by Sir J. GRAHAM, who spoke against the bill. He said he should not have opposed the appointment of one Bishop with a seat in the House of Lords; but he was decidedly opposed to the erection of Bishops without that privilege.

After further discussion, the third reading was carried by 93 to 14.

Several returns were ordered; and, on the motion for one having reference to Dr. Reid and the ventilation of the Houses of Parliament, a compliment was passed upon Dr. Reid by Lord MORPETH and other members, for the efficient manner in which he ventilated the House of Commons; and his Lordship expressed a hope that, in the new Houses of Parliament, the Doctor's system of ventilation might be fairly tried.

The House, which met at twelve, adjourned at half-past four.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to 146 public and private bills.

## EDUCATION.

Lord STANLEY asked a question relative to the supplemental minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, in which certain schools were mentioned as being entitled to Government assistance under circumstances that he (Lord Stanley) could not altogether understand.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said there was a great number of schools in this country and Scotland which were so impressed with the duty of avoiding the appearance of deriving any support to their religion from the State, that they had declared in the strongest terms that if any inquiry should be made as to the religious instruction given in their schools, they should consider themselves as accepting contributions towards religious instruction. The Committee of the Privy Council had admitted the exception only in those schools in which they were satisfied the objection was made entirely on religious grounds.

## THE POOR-LAW ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved that the Commons' amendment to the Poor-Law Administration Bill be considered. He urged the House to agree to the clause which enacts that married persons above the age of sixty shall not be separated in workhouses.

Earl STRABROKE, Earl RADNO, and Lord REDESDALE opposed the concession, and censured the Government for giving way on a point introduced for election purposes and to catch popular favour. An amendment omitting the clause was moved.

EARL GREY said the bill was too important to be risked for a clause so unimportant in practical effect.

On a division, the clause was retained by a majority of 29 to 11.

The Commons' amendments to the Bishopric of Manchester Bill were agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

## PORTUGAL.—Sir DE LACY EVANS expressed his regret that the liberty of the press had not been re-established in Portugal, and that the Government in that country had not been changed in conformity with the terms guaranteed by the British Government.—Lord PALMERSTON said that he was happy to be able to state that the whole of the prisoners had been liberated, and he hoped the liberty of the press would be shortly re-established. With respect to the continuance of the Ministry in power, he could not say anything positive; but he was quite sure that there was an earnest disposition on the part of the Queen of Portugal to fulfil the engagements which had been entered into at their recommendation, and that there would be no slackness on the part of the British Government to obtain full and complete fulfilment of those engagements.

No business of importance was transacted, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## THE LATE JAMES WOOD, OF GLOUCESTER.

The House of Lords, on Wednesday, gave judgment in an appeal from a decree of Vice-Chancellor Wigram, in the case of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Gloucester, *v. Osborne and Others*. A bill had been filed by the appellants to enforce the payment of two legacies of £140,000 and of £60,000, under an alleged codicil to the will of the late James Wood. This bill, by the decree appealed against, was dismissed. Mr. Wood died on the 20th of April, 1836, possessed of a very large property in chattels real and personal, and being also possessed of real estates of very considerable value. After his death, several testamentary papers were presented for probate, and two of them were admitted to that character. These bore date the 2nd and 3rd of December, 1834. By these papers the testator devised all his estates, real and personal, to the respondents Osborne and Surman, and to the late Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., and John Chadborn, also since deceased, and their heirs, in equal proportions, subject to certain debts and legacies; and he further appointed the said Sir M. Wood and Mr. Chadborn to be his executors.

These papers were each duly attested by three witnesses. Upon the death of the testator proceedings were instituted in the Ecclesiastical Court, by parties who claimed to be his next of kin, disputing the validity of his will, which was propounded for probate by the executors, and shortly after the commencement of such proceeding the present appellants, together with other parties, intervened in the cause, and propounded for probate a paper writing, dated July, 1835, as a codicil of the testator, which paper referred to another. According to this codicil, various legacies were to be made. The Corporation of Gloucester claimed £140,000 under it.

No evidence was given as to how or where this codicil was found, and thereupon its validity was disputed by those parties who were already before the Ecclesiastical Court. Judgment was given in that Court against the validity of the first testamentary paper and the codicil, whereupon the second testamentary paper became altogether inoperative, inasmuch as it designated no persons as the executors.

The Privy Council, however, reversed that judgment, and held that the whole of the three testamentary papers were good and valid documents. A bill was then filed in the Court of Chancery by the appellants against Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., and others, with a view of carrying the codicil in question into effect.

Their Lordships now affirmed the decree of the Court below, with costs.

MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS AND HIS ACCOUNTS.—In the Court of CHANCERY, on Wednesday, the Lord Chancellor gave judgment on an appeal, the Attorney-General *v. Gibbs*.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that the object of the suit was to take the accounts of Alderman Gibbs as one of the trustees of a charity in the parish of Walbrook, and to have new trustees appointed in its stead. The cause was heard before Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, who directed the Master to take the accounts of the charity. The report of the Master was totally opposite to the case made out by the bill, for, instead of balance being due from Alderman Gibbs, the Master found that a large balance was due to the Alderman. It was admitted that there was no case for removing the defendant from his office of trustee, but the Vice-Chancellor condemned him in the costs of the information, on the ground that the accounts had been unreasonably withheld. Against this decree the defendant appealed. After a long argument, the Lord Chancellor gave his opinion that the decree was right—and he therefore confirmed it, with costs.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. SHEPHERD.—This gentleman, who was for many years one of the leaders of the Reform party, expired on Wednesday morning, at his residence, Gateacre, near Liverpool. He enjoyed the friendship of Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, Sir Thomas Wilde, and most of the other eminent men who grace the bench.

DEATH OF HUGH W. BOULTON, ESQ., OF THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS.—This young gentleman died at an early hour on Sunday morning. The deceased caught a violent cold early in the month of June, while quartered at Windsor with his regiment, which, terminating in inflammation of the lungs, caused his death. The deceased was second son of the late Mathew Boulton, Esq., of Tew Park, Oxfordshire, and Soho, Staffordshire.

VIOLENT STORM AT SAFFRON WALDEN.—Yesterday week there was a terrific tempest at Saffron Walden. It began about five in the morning for an hour or two, then was only heard in the distance until about nine o'clock, when it gathered, and for about an hour was terrific. At a quarter to ten, the greatest clap was heard. It rained in torrents. At the same time, a fire-ball or fluid struck the roof of a house in Castle-street, and the slates were driven off; something passed through the roof and floor, and scorched the window going out, and would have set fire to the roof had it not been immediately attended to. A large barn on the Dean's Farm, Debden, occupied by Mr. Smith, was at the same time struck and burnt entirely to the ground; the communication between the house and other buildings being cut off by dividing the haulm walls, or the whole appeared likely to come down. A stack was struck in the parish of Henham, but the fire was soon got under. A shed on Wickham-hall, near Stansted, was at the same time struck by the lightning and burnt down. Trees out of number were shivered to atoms. At Skipton Farm, West Wickham, the lightning ran down the chimney of the kitchen, caught a poker, and threw it with great force across the room, knocking down a boy; it then escaped through the store-room, causing great destruction among the china and earthenware. At a farm-house in Heydon it struck the iron steps fixed at the entrance-door, and ripped it into atoms. About seven of the same morning, a fire-ball fell at Clare, Suffolk, went down the chimney of the Swan Inn, knocking down two persons, and causing very great fright. The rain was so heavy that the barleys are laid nearly flat.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN A BELGIAN COAL MINES.—On the night of the 16th inst., a fire broke out on the premises connected with the Marihaye Coal Works, near Sarsing (Belgium). It originated in the engine-room, near the mouth of the pit, and rapidly spread, catching in its progress, and burning, the ladders and ropes which served for descending into the coal-pit, and thus cutting off for the time all means of escape for 164 workmen who were at work therein. The first signal of their danger was the appearance of dense columns of smoke which came down the mouth of the pit. The workmen immediately rushed to the ladders, but the foremost, after ascending them a short distance, were either suffocated and fell dead to the ground, or killed by the falling of burning materials from the top of the shaft.

The fire was, after great efforts, mastered, and a descent into the pit made, when a most frightful sight presented itself. The dead, the dying, and the wounded, lay all scattered about the place. Forty-one dead bodies were taken out of the pit, and thirty-one alive, but most of them badly

wounded. Search was being made for the remainder.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Cobden has arrived at Vienna, where he was presented to Prince Metternich and to the Baron de Kubek, Minister of the Interior, by Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador.

It has been decided at the Hammersmith Police Court, that an omnibus proprietor is entitled to book passengers as in an ordinary stage-coach. A gentleman complained that he had been refused a seat in an omnibus from Hammersmith, although there was plenty of room, but upon the conductor showing that he had passengers who paid daily fares

## MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT WARWICK.



WARWICK CASTLE, FROM THE AVON.

THE fourth Annual Congress of this Association commenced on Monday last; and from the judicious selection of the ancient town of Warwick, for a "local habitation," this meeting has proved, perhaps, more attractive than either of its predecessors. We perfectly agree with one of the reports of the proceedings, that, "It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to select a *locale* for a congress of antiquaries, which, from its central position, could command so many objects of historical interest as the town of Warwick. Placed in the midst of one of the most luxuriant and picturesque counties in England, rich in ecclesiastical antiquities, in the immediate vicinity of the only perfect remaining feudal castle in this country, and but a short distance removed from the sub-sacred Stratford-upon-Avon—Warwick offers an abundance of facility for antiquarian investigation, such as could with difficulty be found in any other locality."

Amongst the arrivals to Monday were the following:—Lord Brooke, M.P., Sir Charles Douglas, M.P., Sir Wm. Betham, Ulster King at Arms; Admiral Sir Henry Dillon, K.C.H., Sir James Annesley, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, Mr. Francis Ainsworth, Professor Huber, of Berlin; Mr. Haggard, Mr. Edmund Peel, Mr. Roper, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Halliwell, Dr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Twamley, Dr. Beattie, Mr. Saul, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Wansey, Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. Arden, Mr. Isaacs, Dr. Jeafferson, and Mr. Capel Adey.

The gentry of the neighbourhood, it may here be mentioned, have taken great interest in the proceedings. On Saturday, the very active Secretaries of the Association, Messrs. Crofton Croker, C. Roach Smith, and T. Wright, arrived from London, and perfected the excellent arrangements for the reception of the Members.

MONDAY.  
The opening meeting of the Association was held in the Court House, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the chair was taken by Lord Brooke, who made a short address, expressing his regret that the unexpected illness of the President, Lord Albert Conyngham, had rendered it necessary for him to take the chair.

Mr. Pettigrew then read a long introductory report on the labours of the Association during the past year. The most important statement in this Report (which, by the way, reflects somewhat ungenerously on kindred societies), is that passage which shows how much had been done by the Association and its agents during the year, to hinder desecration and destruction of our national monuments of antiquity, as well as to bring to light those which had lain concealed from observation. Mr. Pettigrew concluded with a notice, biographical and panegyrical, of the distinguished members of the Association, who had been carried from its ranks by death during the year—the rather long list including the names of Henry Hatcher (the editor and translator of "Richard of Cirencester"), A. J. Kempe, John Sydenham (the antiquary of Dorest), Henry Stothard, the Rev. A. B. Hutchins, Edward Bridgeman, T. F. Savory, the Hon. Ridley Colborne, and Mrs. Stuart Hall, who, it will be remembered, threw open her house with so much liberality to the members of the Association, during their visit to Winchester, in 1845.

Sir W. Betham made some observations relative to a collection of drawings of early Irish antiquities which he had brought with him from Dublin.

The meeting then adjourned; and at six o'clock about eighty persons (ladies and gentlemen) sat down to a plentiful dinner in the Mayor's banqueting-room, at the Court-house. Lord Brooke presided, supported by Sir Charles Douglas, M.P., Mrs. Collins (the lady of the other member for Warwick, who was unavoidably absent), Admiral Sir Henry Dillon and lady, Sir William Betham, Mr. H. Ainsworth, Mr. C. Croker, Professor Huber, of Berlin, and the principal persons

of the neighbourhood and of the Archaeological Association. During the evening every train brought fresh arrivals, and at the meeting at half-past eight o'clock, held, as before, in the County Court, the room was crowded. Lord Brooke again took the chair.

The proceedings opened with a paper, of no great novelty, by the Rev. Beale Port, on the early English chronicles as illustrative of the chronicle of the Warwick antiquary of the fifteenth century—John Rouse. This was followed by a long and interesting paper, by Mr. Wright, on the romance of "Guy of Warwick," in which Mr. Wright investigated the history of the origin of romance, showed how the original mythic histories of nations was gradually transformed in each tribe into a fabulous history of individuals (thus constituting what we call the heroic history of nations), and laid the groundwork of mediæval romances, and how many of these were at last taken for authentic history, and then found their way into old chronicles. He showed how this was the case in ancient Greece as well as in mediæval Europe. He then traced in our country the change of the national and primeval myths of the Saxon race into a class of romances which are known to literary historians by the title of "Anglo-Danish Romances," because the new plot is generally laid in the events connected with the invasion of this country by the Danes. The romance of "Guy of Warwick" belongs to this class; a Mr. Wright gave a brief abstract of it (as found in its earliest form, the Anglo-Norman poem of the 13th century); in illustration of his views, and also to some degree in illustration of the locality.

At the conclusion of this paper, Mr. C. H. Bracebridge, of Atherstone-hall, communicated some extracts relating to Guy of Warwick, from a MS. in Magdalen College, Oxford, transmitted to him by Dr. Bloxam, of that College. Mr. Bracebridge next exhibited and described drawings of imaginary figures of the early Earls of Warwick, painted in glass, and now in the windows of his own seat, Atherstone-hall. The meeting closed with this paper.

## TUESDAY.

This morning the Archaeologists met again in the County Court, and Sir Wil-



GUY'S CLIFF.



BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL, AND TOMB OF THE EARL OF WARWICK.

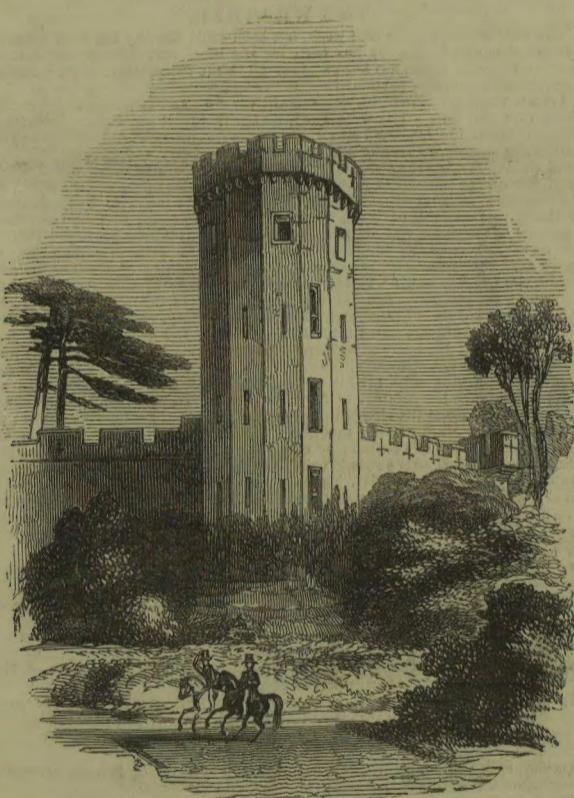
## MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT WARWICK.

William Betham took the chair. The first paper read was by Sir S. R. Meyrick, on the effigy of Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the Beauchamp Chapel, in St. Mary's Church, Warwick. This was followed by a very excellent paper, by Mr. W. Harry Rogers, on Limoges enamels, especially illustrative of the beautiful collection of these objects in Warwick Castle. Mr. Rogers traced the history of enamels from the period of Egyptian history to the 17th century, and ex-



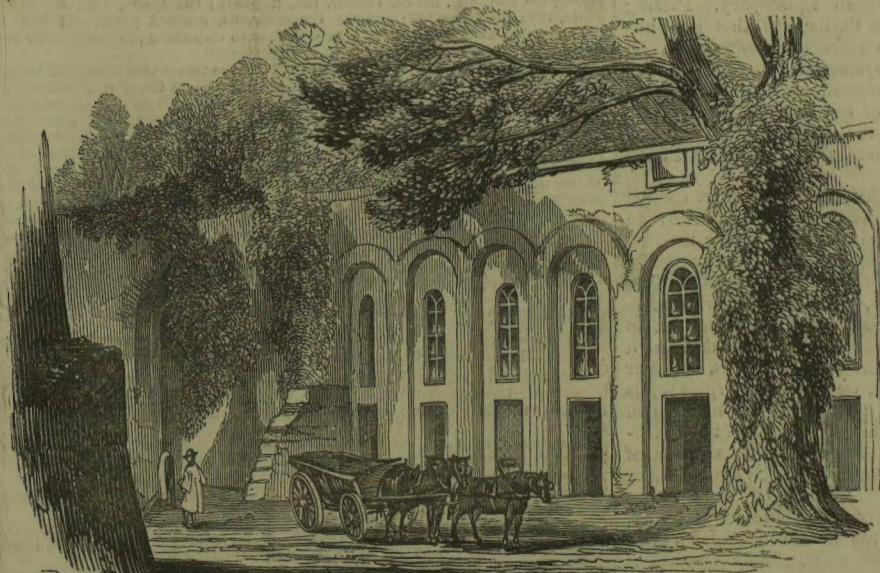
STATUE OF GUY.

plained the various changes and vicissitudes through which it had passed. This paper was followed by another good contribution on the same subject, by Mr.

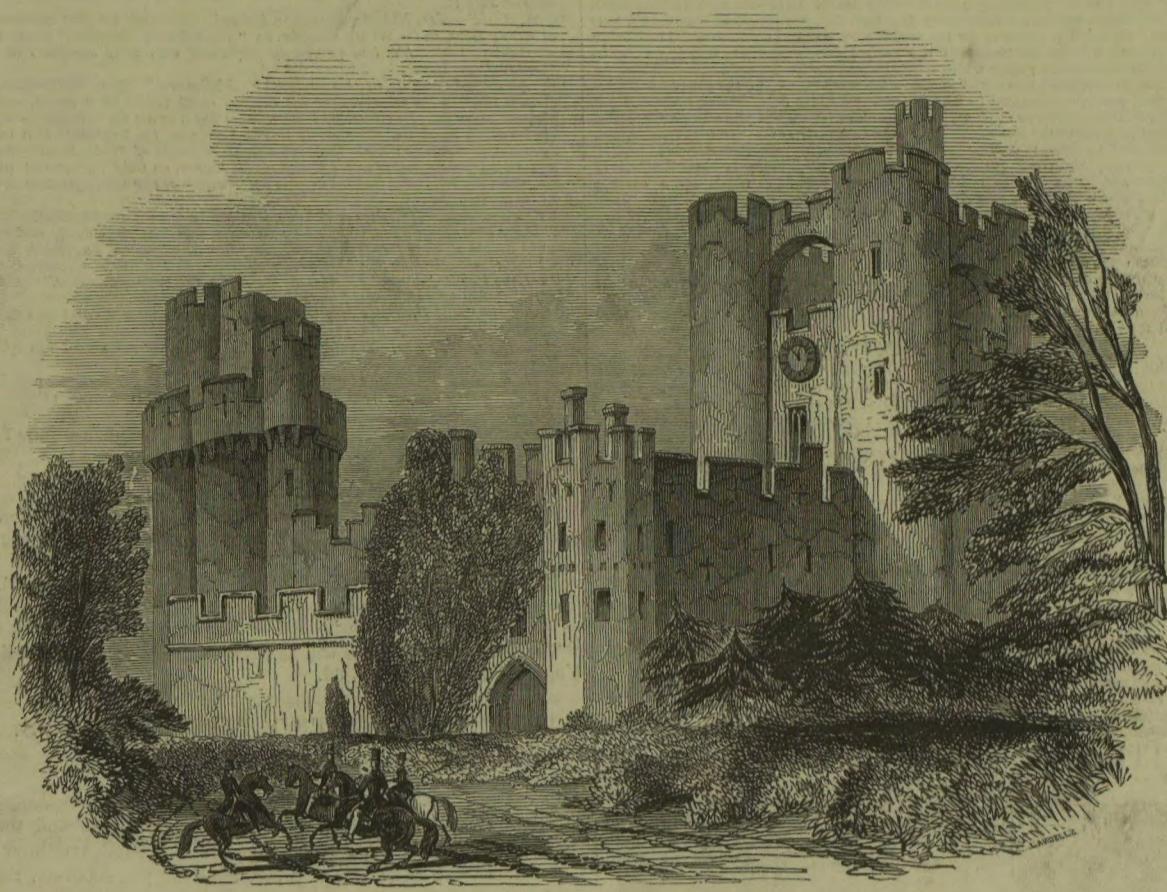


GUY'S TOWER.

George Isaacs. At its conclusion, the meeting broke up, to proceed to visit the Castle, the bells of the two churches ringing a merry peal as they went.



GUY'S CLIFF.—THE EXCAVATIONS.



WARWICK CASTLE—THE ENTRANCE GATE.

## VISIT TO WARWICK CASTLE.

Lord Brooke received the visitors in Warwick Castle, and they were led round every part of this noble edifice by Mr. J. G. Jackson, of Leamington, who explained to them its various architectural peculiarities. The appearance of the Castle, with the numerous groups of visitors scattered over its lawns, among its battlements, and through the majestic masses of trees and foliage with which it was surrounded, was extremely picturesque. Every part of the structure was, on this occasion, thrown open, and such of the inhabitants of Warwick as had taken tickets for the Congress were indulged with access to vaults and recesses, and with magnificent views from lofty turrets, which were totally new to them. After the majority of the visitors had left the grounds, Lord Brooke, who acted throughout with the greatest hospitality and affability, retained a select party of between twenty and thirty to luncheon.

We have engraved three views of the magnificent Castle, one of the finest specimens in the kingdom of the ancient residences of our feudal nobles.

The larger illustration shows the Castle as seen overhanging the river Avon. It is evidently the work of different ages, the most ancient part being, according to "Domesday Book," of the time of Edward the Confessor, when "it was a special stronghold for the midland part of the kingdom." A portion of the edifice is of the time of William the Norman, who committed the Castle to the custody of one of his followers, Henry de Newburgh, whom he created Earl of Warwick, the first line of that title of the Norman line.

The second Engraving shows the stately building at the north-east angle, called Guy's Tower, of the latter part of the fourteenth century, and of decorated English character, in fine preservation, of noble outline, and of curious construction and composition.

The third Engraving represents the principal portion of the Castle, from the entrance; but the grand front of the edifice is displayed towards the river. The tower, known as "Cæsar's" is, however, the most ancient part of the building.

The apartments have mostly been modernised; but the outward arrangement and form of the Castle have sustained little alteration. The Great Hall, 62 feet by 37, retains, in its appearance and furniture, much of its ancient character. The other apartments contain a fine collection of pictures, and ancient armour; besides many antiquarian "curiosities."

On Tuesday, after leaving the Castle, a large party of the members of the Association went to visit the fine old timber-built Leycester Hospital, in Warwick, where they were received with due ceremony, by the Master, the Rev. B. S. Harris, and the Brethren of the Hospital.

Another party paid a visit to Beauchamp Chapel, in the Cross Church of St. Mary, and examined its curious monuments.

The Chapel of Our Lady, or the Beauchamp Chapel, as it is generally called, after the name of its founder, adjoins the south transept of St. Mary's Church, and has been pronounced, both "in its external and internal embellishment, inferior only to the Chapel of Henry the Seventh, at Westminster." This fabric was completed in the third year of the reign of Edward the Fourth, at a cost of £2481 4s. 7d., apparently an insignificant sum; but, it must be remembered, that wheat was then sold at 3s. 4d. per quarter.

The exterior of the Chapel has a highly enriched open parapet, and buttresses of great beauty. The roof of the principal room is groined, and embellished with fan-tracery. In the centre stands the monument of the founder. It is an altar-tomb of grey marble, most elaborately enriched: on the slab is a life-size figure

of the Earl of Warwick, of brass-gilt. The body is clad in plate armour, and at the feet are a griffin and muzzled bear. Over the effigies is a hearse of brass hoops, gilt; and, at the upper ends of four of the poles which strengthen the hoops of the hearse, are enamelled shields, with the arms of Beauchamp, and other armorial bearings. In the niches of the table part of the monument are figures of brass gilt; arms enamelled on shields in starred quatrefoils, figures of angels holding inscribed scrolls, &c. There are, also here, other monuments of great splendour.

Besides this principal division are other apartments connected with the Chapel; among which, on the north side, is the Confessional, which we have likewise engraved. It has an exquisitely fan-traceried roof; niches flanking the end window; and other enrichments of great beauty.

On Tuesday, the President's Soirée at the Shire-Hall was well attended.

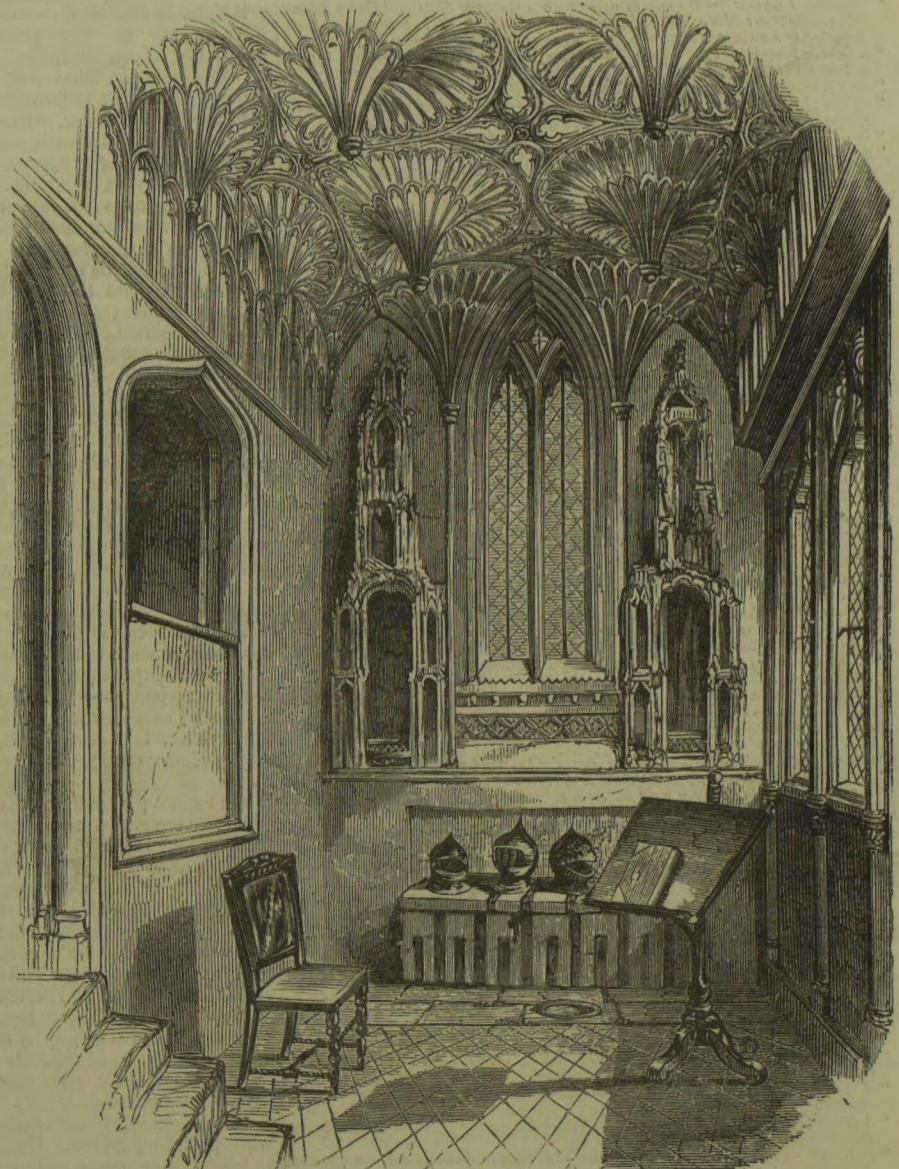
## WEDNESDAY.

In the morning, a party left Warwick on an excursion to Guy's Cliff, about one mile and a half north-east of the town. It may be as well to mention that, as the chronicles of Rouse, the Warwickshire antiquary, have formed the subject of one of the papers read at this Congress, it was at a chapel here, in former years, that he was once an officiating priest. The chapel was founded by Richard Earl of Beauchamp, in the reign of Henry VI.; and in its interior is a colossal statue of the "hermit knight," Sir Guy, who, after his warlike exploits, retired to a cave close by. The mansion stands in a most lovely situation on the western bank of the Avon, Camden calling it "the very seat of pleasantness." The mansion is now the seat of the Hon. Charles Bertie Percy.

We have engraved the rude statue of the famous Earl Guy, about eight feet in height; and, from a print in Dugdale's "Warwickshire," the figure appears to have been in good preservation in the seventeenth century; but it is now much mutilated.

The two remaining Illustrations are a scene in the picturesque grounds of Guy's Cliff; and the offices of the establishment, consisting of excavations in the rock.

There were also excursions made on Wednesday, to Stoneleigh Abbey, the



THE CONFESIONAL IN THE BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL.

residence of Lord Leigh; and to the very interesting Church and Castle of Kenilworth, about five miles north of Warwick.

Lord Leigh received the party very hospitably, having prepared for them a collation. The early monastic remains, which have been preserved in constructing the present mansion (most of which are of Anglo-Norman architecture), were pointed out to the visitors by the Rev. Mr. Coleville, of Stoneleigh, who read a description prepared for the occasion by Mr. M. H. Bloxam. Lord Leigh afterwards met the archeologists in Stoneleigh Church, where they inspected its curious monuments; after which the party left for Kenilworth.

The Church has fine enriched western Norman door, in the lower part of an ancient tower, surmounted by a spire of more modern date.

The Castle, as it now appears, is a vast and magnificent pile of ruins, proudly seated on an elevated spot, extended round three sides of a spacious inner court, exhibiting in grand display mouldering walls, dismantled towers, broken battlements, shattered staircases, and fragments, more or less perfect, of arches and windows, some highly ornamented and beautiful. The earliest history of the Castle is coeval with the reign of Henry the First. It sustained various reverses, as to its owners, during the civil wars: it was here that the unfortunate Edward the Second was brought a prisoner by Harry of Lancaster, and received the disastrous news of his deposition by the Parliament. This ill-fated Monarch was almost immediately hurried to Berkeley Castle, where he was barbarously murdered. The interest associated with Kenilworth by Scott's romance is familiar to everybody.

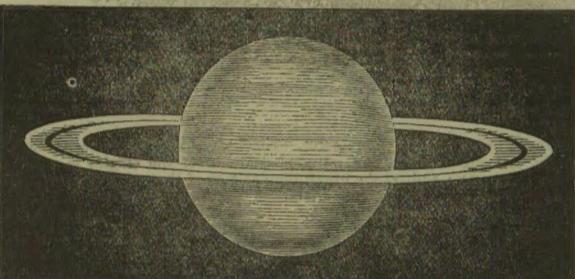
From Kenilworth, the party returned to Warwick, where a few papers were read at the Evening Meeting.

#### THURSDAY.

This morning, a paper of great research, upon "the Coventry Mysteries," was read by Mr. Wright. He referred to several curious entries in old corporate books. Thus, in 1573, among the payments of actor's wages, are to be found—"Payde to Fawston, for hanging Judas, 4d.; payde to Fawston, for coc-croying, 4d." Again: "Item, for mendyng the deville's eote." From a few stage directions scattered through the MSS. now extant, it would appear that the stage machinery must have been elaborate; and the entries convey some idea of the form and manner in which this machinery was worked. Many are droll enough; for instance, "Payde for mendyng the wynde, ijd." Again, "Item, payde for mending hellmowthe, 2d.;" "payde for making hellmowthe new, 2d.;" "payde for keeping of fyre at hellmowthe, 4d." And, in 1558, "payde for setting the woldes on fyre, 5d." The paper was received with applause. The meeting then proceeded to Charlcote and Stratford-upon-Avon.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 25.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.—St. James.  
MONDAY, 26.—St. Anne.—The Sun rises at 4h. 15m., a.m.  
TUESDAY, 27.—Full Moon at 10h. 8m., p.m.—The Sun is due East at 7h. 15m.  
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Saturn rises at 9h. 12m., p.m.  
THURSDAY, 29.—Mars rises at 10h. 36m., p.m.  
FRIDAY, 30.—The Moon is near the planet Saturn.  
SATURDAY, 31.—Jupiter rises at 1h. 47m., 2.m., near N.E. by N.  
The planet Saturn, at about midnight, is favourably situated for observation. During this year, he will appear surrounded by his ring, as in the annexed dia-



SCALE 15" TO AN INCH.

gram; but which will become less and less visible, till, during a part of next year, the ring will not be visible at all: the planet then will have the appearance of a round ball only, and it will be two years before the ring will be as favourably situated for observation as it will be during this and the following few weeks.

#### TIRES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h 11 55	A h m 0 24	M h m 0 50	M h m 1 15	M h m 1 40	M h m 2 3	M h m 2 25
h m 1 15	h m 1 40	h m 2 3	h m 2 25	h m 3 10	h m 3 30	h m 3 50

\*\* On Sunday the 25th, there will be no high tide during the afternoon.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Elinor."—Engraved representations of the Embellishments of the Painted Chamber at Westminster have been published, if we mistake not. Drawings of them were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries early in 1835.  
 "A Constant Reader."—The relationship of Mary Queen of Scots and Queen Elizabeth stands thus: Mary was the great niece of Henry VIII., being the granddaughter of his sister Margaret; while Elizabeth was Henry's own daughter.  
 "K."—The four-sided letter on the New Crown-piece has some clever points; but we cannot spare room to print it.  
 "W. P." Romsey.—We cannot promise.  
 "B."—Lodidge's Nursery Grounds at Hackney are open daily, except Sundays, free to Particulars known to the Proprietors, or bringing satisfactory references.  
 "Z. Z." should appeal to the Income-Tax Commissioners of the District.  
 "An Antiqua Subscriber" informs us that the sum of £144, stated in our Journal of May 8 last, to be subscribed by the Negroes, towards the relief of the Distressed Irish, was collected by Irish residents in the Island; whence, also, the sum of £200 has been sent by the Scotch to their suffering countrymen.  
 "An Old Subscriber."—Apply at the Admiralty, specifying name of ship, &c.  
 "M. S. J." should consult Buchanan's "Technological Dictionary."  
 "F. H. L." Oporto, is thanked; but, his communication reached us too late to be available.  
 "W. T." Cheshunt.—Her Majesty's Theatre, and the Royal Italian Opera (Covent Garden), will, it is expected, be closed in about a month.  
 "J. W. W."—Alice, in "Roberto il Diavolo."  
 "An Inhabitant of Maryland" should appeal to the Registration Officers.  
 "Rachel," Bayswater.—Lind is properly pronounced Leend.  
 "G. H. T."—The papers in question will not be resumed. Madame Rachel performed in London last July.  
 "Rousse," Arundel-street.—The Celtic words "Ste. Riolach, no dhearn" may be translated "Holy Religion! my support."  
 "H. N."—We have not room to reply to such trifles.  
 "A Subscriber," Bangor, is thanked for his Sketch of the Great Britain; but, we had rather await the result of the experiment.  
 "Miriam" should appeal to the Income-Tax Commissioners of the District.  
 "R. N."—We cannot decide as to the relic found at Inverness: it is, probably, a pectoral cross.  
 "J. S. L." Sheepshed, may obtain the Chemicals named of Messrs. Knight and Co., Foster Lane, Cheapside.  
 "Inquirer," Howden.—We cannot assist you.  
 "A Liverpool Subscriber" is thanked for the Sketch; but, we cannot promise to engrave it.  
 "A Subscriber" should apply to the Auctioneers, or in the neighbourhood, for the amount realised by the sale of the Twickenham Estate.  
 "A Bedfordshire Rector" is thanked.  
 "G. E. C."—Apply to the Office for the Sale of Parliamentary Papers, Great Turnstile, Holborn.  
 "H. A."—We have not room.  
 "Buy a Broom."—The actress in question is performing in the provinces.  
 "A." Nottingham.—Aeronaut, pronounced d-ur-o-naut, is from aer, the air, and nautes, a sailor.  
 "One of the People."—We cannot spare space for the "grievance."  
 "W. S." Croyland.—To Spike a Gun is to drive a large spike into the touch-hole of a cannon, so as to render it unfit for service. Hammers and Spikes are carried by the contending parties in war, for this purpose.  
 "A Constant Reader," Ipswich.—The Sandwich is said to have been first introduced by an Earl of Sandwich.  
 "C. H. W." Norton St. Philip.—The rule of settling Executors' Accounts is so beset with exceptions, that our Correspondent had better purchase Brady's "Plain Instructions to Executors."  
 "A. G."—The cost of a Special Train on the Eastern Counties Railway is 8s. per mile.  
 "A Three Years' Subscriber" should have confidence in his patron.  
 "F. M. B." Manningtree.—We have already replied to the question.  
 "A Keighly Subscriber."—The most economical route to Paris is by the South-Eastern Railway, Folkestone, and Boulogne.  
 "A. B." Upper Caden-place.—Address Her Majesty's Theatre.  
 "E. P." Berkley Heath.—Buckingham Palace can only be seen by permission of the Lord Steward, or the Lord Chamberlain.  
 "M. S." is thanked for the sketch of the Devastation; though, we have not room to engrave it.  
 "A Young Artist" should apply to the Royal Academy, for admission as a Student.  
 "A Subscriber."—Smart's New and Improved Edition of Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, published by Longman and Co.  
 "T. K. R." The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have an Office at 3, Exeter Hall, Strand; and there is a Branch Society in Dublin, at 2, Lower Ormond Quay.  
 "D. W."—We do not know.

"A Subscriber."—The highest reading of the thermometer, in the year 1846, was 93°; the highest reading which has occurred to the present time of this year, of the same thermometer, was 87°. The highest average daily temperature, in 1846, was 74°, occurring on July 31; and the highest, this year, was also 74°, occurring on July 12.

"C. A. S. H."—Mrs. Nisbett was born in Ireland. She made her first appearance at Drury Lane, as the Widow Cheerly, in "The Soldier's Daughter," on the 16th of October, 1829. She had previously performed with some amateurs at the English Opera House.

"F. M. S."—Jamison, in his "Scottish Dictionary," (8vo. Edit.) defines the Scottish word Links as a sandy, uneven plain or common. Its etymology is uncertain; but it is not the German Lenker (to bend), as he states. The Anglo-Saxon Lenca-an (to lengthen), is a much more likely derivation; Links meaning a stripe or length of land. Robert Chambers, in a pleasant article in his Miscellaneous Essays, on Golf (the ancient game played on Links), states that the word is never used—as our Correspondent writes it—in the singular.

"A Frequent Reader," Chelsea.—The aggrieved party can enforce payment.

"T. L." Newcastle-on-Tyne, is thanked: we have engraved the subject, and only avail an opportunity for its insertion. Any new details will be acceptable.

"A Parent" should apply to a Magistrate.

"Pro Bono Publico," Torquay.—Mason, Bookseller, 66, Paternoster-row.

"C. T." Greenwich.—We do not know anything of the parties.

"M. J. R."—Chalk Drawings may be fixed with milk, or water holding in solution a little isinglass.

"Elector" has not a vote. The Grand Duke Constantine is the second son of the Emperor of Russia.

"R. H. A."—Mr. Macaulay's town address is E 1, Albany.

"K. B." Acton.—There is no late edition of the "Biographia Dramatica."

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT NORTHAMPTON.—Next week, we shall engrave Portraits of the principal Prize Animals, in a novel style.

#### BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Back Numbers are now reprinted; and any single Number from the commencement may be had by remitting One Shilling to the Office or to any Bookseller or News-agent.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz., Volumes, 18s.; Parts, 2s. 6d.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1847.

To those who can remember the acts of the Whigs and their leaders in the days when an "appropriation clause" overthrew a Government, and laid down a principle never yet acted on, that the funds of the Church can be applied to other than ecclesiastical purposes—to those who recollect the time when a Stanley "towering in his pride of place," swept away from the Irish Church Establishment no less than ten Bishops—the Lord John Russell of the Session of 1847 can hardly appear the same person, nor the Whigs the same party. The principle of the appropriation clause was soon abandoned; all the funds that can be acquired by the suppression of useless dignities in the Church, and the reduction of the too abundant revenues of the princely see of Durham, and others of lesser, but still exceeding wealth, are devoted to the Church in another form; but, for State Education, the State must pay. The policy that dictated the suppression of the Irish Bishops, and the union of some of the English sees, is wholly reversed; dioceses that have been united, are separated again; and to the number of Bishops already existing, more are to be added. And the Whigs, having been for the last twenty years identified with the policy that makes the Church subordinate to the State, by recognising its revenues as national property, are rapidly linking themselves with the High Church party, who wholly deny the "national property" theory as applied to Ecclesiastical revenues, regard with grudging eyes the broad lands now held by Laymen, which were once the domains of the Church, and of which the aristocracy stripped her at the Reformation. The opinions on Church policy that are now influencing our Legislation, have sprung from that movement of the last few years, which is, but ill described by the term Puseyism; for evil or for good, there is a tendency to assert and act on bolder and more decided principles in Church Government; there is, if we may so describe it, a return to first principles, a disposition to assimilate the polity of the Reformed Establishment to the Church from which it sprang. The close alliance between Church and State is the policy of the Reformation, and it was maintained by keeping the Church, as a power, subordinate to the Crown. The Tractarians regard the Church in another and higher light; they insist on its independence of the State, that its alliance should be that between two powers, standing on different but still equal terms. Thus, we witness the apparent anomaly of the more extreme Church party stating boldly, that, as a Church, it derives no advantage by its connection with the State; that the benefit of the alliance is all on the side of the temporal power; that, for spiritual purposes, it would be better if the Church were less dependent; and, finally, that they look without any apprehension on the beginning of a course of measures which actually deprives the office of a Bishop of a prescriptive and temporal rank, and may, by its future operation, exclude from the House of Lords the oldest sees in the kingdom. Something still stranger than this can be traced in the last discussions of the Parliament elected by the triumphant Conservatism of 1841. The High Churchmen accept an Episcopacy deprived of political power, on the ground that the Church is independent of the State, and, in its functions, above it; and the same Episcopacy is pointed out by those who wish hereafter to abolish the political power of the Church altogether. There is a risk of the added Bishoprics being dearly purchased. It is impossible to foresee all the future consequences of the new element that is now undoubtedly introduced into the English Episcopacy. Passing strange has been the destiny of the first Parliament that gave unbounded influence to the Conservatives since the Reform Bill. It was elected expressly to keep up the system of Protection in our commercial policy—and, as a system, Protection is totally abolished; containing an overwhelming majority of supporters of the Church, it may have, in its last hours, sowed the seeds of a struggle that may hereafter change all the constitutional relations of Church and State.

We cannot persuade ourselves that the risk of that great conflict which we see gathering in the future, need to have been incurred; the efficiency of the Church, the necessity of "widening its borders," so as to proportion its capacity more duly to the increase of the population, might have been met without touching the political and constitutional question. In a word, we agree more with those who think it would have been more useful, as well as more safe, to have made broader the base and foundation on which the Church rests, than to have raised higher its towers and pinnacles. As far as our observation and reading serve us, we think the surplus funds of the Church would have been better devoted to the increase of the number and efficiency of the Parochial Clergy, than to the creation of more superintendents of those now existing; the army of the Church militant needs rather more soldiers for the fight of faith, than commanders.

It is impossible to take up a report of the Inspectors of Mines, without finding grievous instances of the almost heathenish state in which large masses of our population exist, simply because it has outgrown the physical possibility of its wants being supplied by the same arrangement that existed a century ago. The appointment of additional Prelates will not remedy this evil. Again, if more efficient government of the Clergy was required, would it not have been better to increase the power of the Bishops than their number? At present, the Episcopal Constitution is imperfect; it cannot, in many cases, act with any vigour or effect; we have heard one of the most respected Prelates on the bench declare that a vicious Clergyman can set his Bishop almost at defiance; his superior can only pursue him through the forms of a court remarkable for prolixity and intricacies of practice. In some cases, a Bishop has to prosecute an offender at an enormous expense, even where the proofs of misconduct are open and palpable. If powers are imperfect, to increase the number of those who are to exercise them is worse than useless. In dealing with matters of doctrine or discipline, whether as a body, or by individual interference, the Episcopacy is trammeled by the defects of the Law and the jealousy of the Constitution. Without the consent of Parliament we believe there cannot be a Convocation of Prelates to settle any disputed point. At the present moment even the ritual of the Church is a subject of dispute, and in the charges of the different Bishops, each party may find countenance. A beneficed clergyman guilty of crime may be suspended from his functions; but the question of property is mixed up with that of conduct, and he may continue to receive the revenues of the Church of which he is an unworthy servant. What remedy can additional Bishops bring to these anomalies? From the late debates it would seem that the increase of the Bishops is more warmly advocated and sought by the Laity than the Clergy. From all we can gather from the tone of letters that appear from time to time in the public papers, there is an under-current of feeling among the parochial Clergy against the Bishops. Complaints are made of harsh and arbitrary conduct, and arrogance of personal demeanour; whether they are well founded or not we cannot tell; but they have an effect on the public mind, and, combined with the absence of any general movement among the Clergy in favour of the addition to the Episcopal bench, produce the impression that the plan is not so zealously supported by the Clergy as might be imagined. What the future results may be, no one can predict; but we doubt the policy of adding members to an order in the Church, equal in powers and rank, but marked with one disqualification; it is still worse to extend that disqualification over all those ancient sees, that have for many centuries occupied a certain and settled position in the State. Contingently, all the old Bishoprics in the kingdom, with three exceptions, are displaced from their rank. They are all subjected in turn to a deprivation of their place in the political fabric. Will this exclusion produce no consequences? Will the excluded prelates, if more should be created, have no ground of difference with their more favoured brethren? Will there be no jealousies or ill feelings between the greater and the less—between the mitres linked with the coronet and the mitres that stand alone? In case of any movement in the Church, may this policy not furnish leaders to a party who will prove more formidable to the union of Church and State, which, we repeat, was one great principle of the Reformation, than any we have yet seen? The germs of such a movement are already visible, and an independent and unpolitical prelacy, may hereafter be the sternest opponents of the power that created it. It was an English King who said, "The first thing a Bishop does is to forget his maker." The seatless prelates will have much less reason to remember him.

#### THE WEATHER.

The weather, during the past week, has been dull; the sky has been generally covered with cloud; the air has been for the most part calm, or the wind has been very light. There has been a great fall in the temperature since Saturday. The following are some particulars of each day:

Friday, July 16, the highest during the day was 88 deg., and the lowest was 61 deg. Saturday, July 17 ..... 68° ..... 59°  
 Sunday, July 18 ..... 71 ..... 59°  
 Monday, July 19 ..... 68° ..... 51°  
 Tuesday, July 20 ..... 74° ..... 55°  
 Wednesday, July 21 ..... 67° ..... 60°  
 Thursday, July 22 ..... 70 ..... 60  
 Blackheath, Friday, July 23, 1847. J. G.

#### COURT AND HAUT TON.

##### THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

On Saturday last, his Royal Highness Prince Waldemar of Prussia arrived at Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in Whippingham church.

On Monday, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, went out in the pleasure grounds and plantations.

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert visited the squadron at Spithead. As the *Fairy*, with the standard at the main, and attended by the *Undine* (the Post Admiral's yacht), came in sight, the whole of the line-of-battle ships comprising the fleet, viz., the *St. Vincent*, 120, flag-ship; the *Queen*, 110; the *Caledonia*, 120; the *Hove*, 120; and the *Vengeance*, 84, manned yards, and fired a Royal salute; and, as the yacht approached, each ship made preparations for receiving the Royal visit.

Within a convenient distance, the illustrious personages embarked in the state barge, and, leaving the yacht, proceeded on board the *Queen*, where they were received by Sir Charles Ogle, Sir Henry Leek (the Captain), and the other officers of the ship, and by a guard of honour of the Royal Marines. Some time was passed on board this noble specimen of naval architecture; and the extreme cleanliness and high order observable in every department elicited expressions of admiration and amazement from the august visitors. On board the *St. Vincent*, the gallant Sir C. Napier's flag-ship, the same ceremonies were gone through, and the same well-deserved praise bestowed on the exquisite arrangement apparent throughout. During the time the Royal visitors were on board the *St. Vincent*, and *Queen* (the only two ships they visited on this occasion), the standard of England and the Black Eagle of Prussia (the latter in compliment to Prince Waldemar) were kept flying at the maintop-gallant-mast-heads. On the return of the Royal party to the *Fairy</*

## POSTSCRIPT.

## THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The following Proclamation appeared in last night's *Gazette*:

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION FOR DISSOLVING THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT,  
AND DECLARING THE CALLING OF ANOTHER.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which was this day prorogued and stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 21st day of September next: we do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Tuesday, the 21st day of September next: and we, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order that our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom, called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, do, respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue our writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament: and we do hereby also, by this our Royal Proclamation under our Great Seal of our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, our said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday, the 21st day of September next.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Place this 23rd day of July, in the year of our Lord 1847, and in the 11th of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The *Gazette* also contains a Proclamation, ordering the election of sixteen Peers of Scotland at Edinburgh, on the 8th of September next.

ELECTION FOR LONDON.—It is understood that the City election will commence on Wednesday next, and that the polling will take place on Thursday.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

We learn from the Paris journals of Thursday that the Paris and Lyons Rail-way Bill was passed by a large majority on Wednesday. The report of the re-signation of Marshal Soult gained ground, and one of the journals states that he was hourly expected in Paris.

The papers contain the most cheering accounts of the corn harvest from all parts of the country. The farmers in the environs of Paris have begun to cut down their wheat.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

It appears, by accounts from Constantinople of the 7th instant, that the dispute between Turkey and Greece, which it was thought had been settled, had, on the contrary, become more complicated. The despatches received on that day, from M. Coletti, were couched in terms so unsatisfactory to the Turkish Government, that the latter had determined to suspend all commercial relations with Greece. The despatches, it is said, contained no apology for the insult offered to M. Musurus, for the King's conduct to him at the Ball; although a promise had been made that the Greek Government should make one. It was believed that Turkey intended to send a fleet of twenty-five ships of war to the Archipelago. A letter from Athens, dated July 10, says:—"Blood has at last flowed. Magnesia is in a state of revolt. The Ministerial parties are fighting amongst themselves. The Mavromichali party are protected by the Court. The Tzanetaki party are the bosom friends of M. Coletti. They joined together to oust out the Opposition, and now they are killing each other. The eldest son of General Mavromichali is amongst the number of the victims."

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## THE ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

There was a meeting of the Liberal electors at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, at which Lord John Russell entered into a full exposition of the principles upon which he again offered himself. The chair was taken by Mr. Abel Smith, and the meeting was attended by many Members of Parliament and other influential persons.

Lord John Russell at first met with some interruption, and was greeted with cries of "No new Bishops," and "No endowment of Popery." As soon as the noise subsided, he referred to the objections which had been made against him in certain quarters:

"I have heard reasons put forth on account of which it is stated that I am disqualified from appearing as a candidate for the honour of your suffrages. (Hear, hear.) It is said, in the first place, that as a Minister of the Crown I ought not to be a candidate for the representation of the City of London. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, such an objection I believe to be contrary to the popular genius of our constitution. (Hear, hear.) I believe nothing can more conduce to the harmony of that constitution than that those who possess the confidence of the Crown should seek for the suffrages of large bodies of the people, I can conceive nothing more advantageous to the Crown than that persons representing large communities should be able to carry the wishes, the opinions, and the requests of those communities to the foot of the Throne. (Hear, hear.) I cannot agree, therefore, that, as a Minister of the Crown, I am disqualified from your service." (Great cheering.)

Lord J. RUSSELL proceeded to show that he had for many years promoted the cause of civil and religious liberty, and advocated free trade.

"I remember well a declaration that I once made in this room—that I thought if a weaver in Lancashire produced a piece of cloth, and a husbandman on the banks of the Ohio grew a quarter of wheat, that those two men ought to be at liberty to exchange these several products, and that no law ought to interfere to prevent the interchange. (Hear, hear.) That which I asserted here in 1841, I proposed again in 1842 in the House of Commons, when I pointed out how fruitful were the countries beyond the Atlantic, and how desirable it was that in any difficulty of procuring food in this country which might arise, that the abundant harvests of America should be made available to us, and that the products of the manufacturing industry of this country should be sent there in exchange. (Hear, hear.) And, gentlemen, what I then asserted as desirable, has this year come to pass. (Hear, hear.) We have here had the produce of America brought to feed the people of this country. I believe that not less than 4,000,000 quarters of grain of various kinds will be found to have been brought into the consumption of this country from America during the past year. Therefore I assert that in proposing even what I then proposed—a compromise—as well as in supporting that which I afterwards contended for, when I saw there was no longer room for a compromise, and when the time for it had gone by, a total abrogation of the duties on corn, I assert that I served your interest, and did that which was for the general welfare of the country." (Cheers.)

The noble Lord reiterated his well-known views upon the subject of education.

"I venture to ask you (said he), and with confidence, whether, while we are giving millions of money, perhaps near 20,000,000 every year for the purposes of defence—for our army and our navy, and our courts of justice, and various other branches of criminal government—whether it is much to have demanded a grant of £100,000 to promote the better education and instruction of the people. (Cheers, and a cry of 'It's not enough.') Of this I feel assured, that some misapprehension upon the subject must have prevailed with the great body of the Protestant Dissenters—(hear, hear)—because, as I have said, in the British and Foreign School Society, to which I belong, and in every other mode, I have always found the Protestant Dissenters of this country most eager to forward and promote the general education of the people—(hear, hear)—and, therefore, if we differ at all, it must be, not in our object, but in some misconception or misapprehension of the particular measure itself, which further inquiry and further reflection are, I think, sure to dissipate." (Cheers.)

In reference to pledges, the noble Lord said, "I am not myself—speaking of it as a general question and apart from my official position—partial to the giving of pledges; because I have seen in my time the unfortunate results of doing so, both to the parties themselves who gave the pledges, the character of the House of Commons, and the reputation of the country. I have seen men pledge themselves never to agree to the removal of the Roman Catholic Disabilities (hear, hear); but when that great man, the Duke of Wellington with his sagacious eye perceived that the time was come for removing those disabilities, or encountering civil dissension, those gentlemen, preferring the safety of the country to the keeping of their own pledges, wisely, but not much to their own credit, voted against the engagements they had made. (Har, hear, and cries of 'Shame.') I will go further and say that, standing in the position I do, as the Minister of this great country, I should think myself undeserving of that trust if I fettered my own hands, and was not at liberty to give to my Sovereign at any time the advice which I think is most for the public good. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I have only to add that I think that the pledges which have been required on the subject of the Roman Catholic endowments are peculiarly unnecessary (hear, hear), because as far as I am acquainted there is no intention of proposing any measure for that purpose to Parliament, nor do I know that there is any probability even of its being proposed. (Hear, hear.) But I must further say, with regard to all these subjects, that I think the Roman Catholics are entitled to all the privileges which the rest of the country possesses (cheers); and that a man's religious opinions ought to be no bar to his obtaining that which he otherwise might obtain." (Renewed cheers, and cries of "Bravo.")

Lord John Russell concluded thus:—"Gentlemen, I stand, as I have said, in a position which is one of great responsibility (hear, hear); one, also, of great eminence, but which is by no means one of ease or of pleasure. (Hear, hear.) It has been said, poetically—

What is grandeur, what is power,  
But heavier toll, superior pain?

Now, I confess that, with that heavier toll, with that superior pain, there are charms in power to which I do not profess myself insensible. It is a charm to be able to advance, in any way, the prosperity, to promote the interests, or to enlarge the liberties of such an empire as this. (Cheers.) It is for such an object, pursuing my own conscientious course, taking counsel from all that public opinion can teach me of that which is suggested amongst this enlightened people, judging with the force of my own understanding, however imperfect

it may be, and guided also by the dictates of my heart, that I now again seek to be your representative in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) And as in former days I have had the honour of moving and carrying the repeal of those disabilities which afflicted the Protestant Dissenters with degradation; as in former days I have had the honour of opening Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and a vast proportion of the householders of the country to the power of the franchise, while I succeeded in disfranchising Gatton and Old Sarum, and other causes of corruption, so, in the same spirit, shall I, if elected by your suffrages, continue to promote the best interests of the country. So long as I hold power, or so long as I hold the trust of being your representative, such shall be my object; and when I can no longer do so, I shall retire with the satisfaction of having acted in every respect with a pure conscience." (Cheers.)

The other three Liberal candidates then very briefly addressed the meeting.

Resolutions in their favour were then agreed to.

Meetings have also been held during the week, at which resolutions were agreed to in support of the Conservative candidates.

LAMBETH ELECTION.—A meeting of electors of Lambeth was held on Tuesday evening, to arrange preliminary measures, and appoint a committee to secure the return of Mr. B. Hawes to the representation of this borough. Mr. Redhead took the chair, and introduced Mr. Hawes to the meeting. That gentleman, on coming forward, declared the opinions which he had repeatedly expressed to them to be unchanged; and his attention to their interests as great as ever, notwithstanding the appointment which he now held in the Government, a power which he had obtained by no concession or sacrifice of his opinions, but simply by industry and perseverance. Mr. Meade proposed a resolution, approving of Mr. Hawes as representative of the borough, and by which the meeting pledged itself to promote his re-election by all means in its power.

THE MARBLEBONE ELECTION.—The ballot to decide which of the Liberal candidates for the borough of Marylebone—viz., Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. D. W. Harvey, or Sergeant Shee, should stand with Sir Benjamin Hall, at the ensuing election, took place, in accordance with previous arrangement, at Hall's Riding School, Albany-street, Regent's Park, on Monday evening. At eight o'clock in the evening the doors were closed, and the scrutineers retired. At half-past eleven o'clock, Mr. John Williams, the Chairman of Mr. Harvey's Committee, was called to the chair, and the scrutineers made their return as follows:—For Mr. D. W. Harvey, 1952; Lord Dudley Stuart, 1250; Mr. Sergeant Shee, 410. Mr. Harvey and Lord Dudley Stuart addressed the electors, but Mr. Sergeant Shee was not present.—A meeting of the Conservative party took place on Tuesday, Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., in the chair. A deputation having been appointed to wait upon Sir James Hamilton to make known to him the wish of the Conservative electors of the borough, that he would consent to be put in nomination, the hon. Baronet accompanied the gentlemen on their return to the meeting, and there read the address which he proposed to issue, in which he declared that he could not consent to the endowment by the State of the ministers of any other religion than that of the Established Church. A resolution having been adopted, relating to the return of the hon. Baronet, if possible, free of expense, a committee was formed for the purposes of the election.

TOWER HAMLETS ELECTION.—The electors of West Hackney met at Kingsland, on Wednesday, when Mr. George Thompson explained the principles upon which he offered himself as a candidate for the Tower Hamlets. He alluded to his past efforts in the cause of the personal freedom of the human race—for the abolition of slavery. But he did not stop there in his opinions—he wished to give to every man his right of political and religious freedom. He designated the alliance between Church and State as an unnatural one, which had led to laxity and corruption of Christianity, and was of opinion that it should be broken off for the good of both. A resolution, pledging the electors to support Mr. Thompson, was agreed to.

THE EXHIBITION AT WESTMINSTER HALL.—On Monday the exhibition of pictures and works of art in Westminster Hall was opened to the public, gratis. Upwards of 60,000 persons were admitted.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The matriculation examination at this University has just closed. One hundred and seventy students entered their claims for examination, of whom one hundred and sixty presented themselves. Of these only nine were rejected, one hundred and fifty-one having creditably acquitted themselves.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—Last Saturday the Annual Camp Meeting of the City of London Primitive Christians was held on the plot of ground situated between Victoria-street and Clerkenwell-green. The meeting commenced at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued throughout the day till a late hour in the evening. Prayer, sermons, and hymns, followed each other without intermission.

ANOTHER FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Wednesday, the bakers throughout the metropolis lowered the price of the 4lb. loaf, ½d. The best bread is 9d. to 9½d.; second quality, 8d.; and in the Blackfriars-road, Westminster, Whitechapel, &c., 7½d. and 7d.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births registered in the metropolis, for the week ending July 17, was—Males, 600; females, 582. The deaths were—Males, 479; females, 465. Weekly Average derived from Deaths of 1842-3-4-5-6, and corrected for increase of population:—Males, 479; females, 461.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## THE ELECTIONS.

BATH.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the electors of the Walcot district was held, Mr. George Edwards in the chair, at which a resolution, pledging the meeting to support the present members, Mr. Roebuck and Lord Duncan, was carried unanimously. Lord Duncan and Mr. Roebuck afterwards addressed a numerous meeting.

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. Humphrey, the Queen's Counsel, is in the field for the representation of this borough. His address expresses the learned gentleman's adherence to Conservative principles generally, but his chief feature is hostility to the present Poor-Law.

CHELTENHAM.—Great excitement prevails in Cheltenham as to the probable results of the contested election for that borough. Three candidates are in the field. Mr. Craven Berkeley, the present member, has called down upon himself great indignation, even among his late supporters, on account of his making a statement in the House, a few days ago, concerning the health of Cheltenham, exceedingly prejudicial to the town. A great majority of the tradespeople are up in arms, and a number of the most influential inhabitants have induced Sir Willoughby Jones, a gentleman of property, and of Conservative Protestant principles, to come forward to contest the election. A Captain Carrington Smith has also presented himself as a candidate, being, as well as Sir W. Jones, of Conservative politics.

EVESHAM.—This borough is now become the arena of high political strife. Mr. Rudge, the new candidate, who offered his services to the electors a month ago, has retired, and Sir Ralph Howard appears in the field as his successor.

GUILDFORD.—Mr. Henry Currie, who was one of the defeated candidates at the last election, has come forward again; as has also Captain Mangies, one of the Liberal representatives of this borough; the other (Mr. Baring Wall) will be a candidate for Salisbury.

HALIFAX.—Sir Charles Wood has issued a second address, to the effect that he cannot come down to canvass until the public business of the session is concluded; and that he will then come to Halifax, and give any explanation which his constituents may desire.

HUNTINGDON.—A deputation has waited on Mr. Prendergast, the barrister and common councilman, requesting him to allow himself to be put in nomination for this borough in the liberal interest. It is his intention to do so.

LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday, a very crowded meeting was held in the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, for the purpose of devising means of returning Sir Digby Mackworth and Lord John Manners as the representatives of Liverpool. Both those candidates were present. E. Molynex was called to the chair, and Sir Digby Mackworth first addressed the meeting. He expressed himself opposed to the abolition of the Navigation Laws, favourable to the abolition of the Window-Tax, and to a reduction of the duties on tea and coffee. The poor of every denomination he wished to see educated on the principles of the Bible, and he would determinedly oppose any endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood. Lord J. Manners addressed the meeting in a lengthy speech. He avowed himself a Tory and a Churchman, landed Lord Stanley, and expressed himself as favourable to a modification, if not an entire abolition, of the Excise system. He condemned the alterations made in the tariff by Sir R. Peel, and contended that, had there not been a considerable increase in those articles unmeddled with, there would have been a considerable deficit in the revenue.

LIVERPOOL REGIS.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C., has announced to the electors his intention of soliciting their votes in the ensuing election.

NORWICH.—Mr. Peto, the eminent railway contractor, is a candidate for the representation of Norwich. Mr. Peto is a Dissenter.

PLYMOUTH.—There are now four candidates in the field, viz., Lord Ebrington, one of the present representatives; Mr. Calmady, of Langdon Hall, the chairman of the Free Trade Association; Mr. Crowder, the Recorder of Bristol, whose opinions assimilate to those of Lord Ebrington, and Mr. R. Palmer, the barrister of Lincoln's-Inn, who is supported by the Conservatives. Mr. Wilcocks, another barrister, has retired from the contest in favour of Mr. Calmady.

RIPON.—Sir James Graham, upon the retirement of Sir G. Cockburn, has offered his services to the electors of Ripon. In the course of his address, the right hon. Baronet says:—"I am conscious that my judgment may have erred on many occasions; but it has been my constant and honest endeavour to strengthen and to uphold the institutions of our country by the application of timely remedies to their defects; and, without regard to my personal interests, I have laboured to promote the happiness and welfare of all classes of my fellow-subjects. I can only promise to adhere to the independent conduct which I have hitherto pursued; and, if you confide to me the trust of representing you in Parliament, you may rest assured that no party considerations shall prevail over my sense of public duty."

SURREY (WEST).—Mr. W. J. Denison has again offered himself as a candidate. Mr. Trotter retires, and Mr. Drummond, of Albury Park, comes forward in the Conservative interest.

SURREY (EAST).—The prospect of an uncontested election remains undiminished. No Conservative candidate has yet appeared against Messrs. King and Alcock.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. Hudson met a number of his constituents on Saturday last at Sunderland, and entered at length into the course he had taken during the session. The hon. gentleman said he had been favourable to Protection; but, if he found that the Free-Trade measures worked well, he should support them. Mr. Hudson then referred to the present Government, and said he should not give it any fictitious opposition; but, if it brought forward good measures, he should always support them. With reference to any endowment of the Catholic

Church, he was most decidedly opposed to such a proposition. He should support the Navigation Laws, believing them to be necessary to the prosperity of this country. Resolutions were unanimously agreed to, approving of the conduct of Mr. Hudson, and pledging the electors to support Mr. Hudson at the next election, and to return him at the head of the poll.

STAFFORD ELECTION.—Mr. Healey is a candidate for this borough, on Liberal principles, and has every prospect of success. He addressed the electors last week, and was very favourably received. Mr. Healey is the proprietor and principal editor of the *Medical Times*, and the *Pharmaceutical Times*, and occupies a high standing in the medical profession.

SHEFFIELD.—The two sitting members, Mr. Parker and Mr. Ward, have issued addresses announcing their intention to solicit a renewal of the electors' support at the approaching election. A Chartist candidate, Mr. Thomas Clark, has also issued an address.

WHITEHAVEN.—Mr. Matthias Attwood, M.P. for Whitehaven, retires from the House of Commons at the approaching dissolution, on account of ill health.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—The election for the University of Oxford will probably commence on the 29th instant.

WINDSOR.—After all the exertions which have been made by a small section of the Liberal party, to obtain a third candidate, to oppose the return of Colonel Reid, no one has been induced to come forward, and therefore, at this late period, no further means will be resorted to, to endeavour to obtain their object. Mr. Alfred Morrison, of Basildon Park, near Reading, the son of the member for the Inverness Districts, has been solicited to offer himself; but, it having been ascertained, after the necessary inquiries had been made at the Treasury, that the Government would not, beyond Lord John Hay being a candidate to represent the borough, interfere in any way with the election, as far as their influence extended, no further steps were taken in the matter. The election for Windsor will, therefore, be a very quiet "walk over."

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE ELECTORS OF TAMWORTH.—Sir Robert Peel has issued a very long address to the electors of Tamworth, in which he again offers himself

## MISS BURDETT COUTTS' CHURCH.

attendance of persons to witness the ceremony. Before two o'clock, the appointed hour, the several galleries were occupied, and several ladies were accommodated with seats on the platform, whereon were made the requisite arrangements for laying the stone, suspended from a truck, travelling along an elevated tramway.

At two o'clock, the several authorities engaged in the ceremony, entered the inclosure in procession, preceded by the officials, bearing their silver staves. Amongst those present were, Miss Angela Burdett Coutts (who was accompanied by Lady King, Lady Antrobus, Miss Burdett, and Mrs. Ramsden); the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Oxford; Earl Brownlow, Lord Sandon, M.P., Lord Ashley; The Very Rev. Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster; the Venerable John Sinclair, M.A., Archdeacon of Middlesex; the Rev. Lord John Thynne, M.A., Canon of Westminster; the Venerable Archdeacon Bentinck; Foster Owen, Esq., High Constable of Westminster; the Right Rev. Dr. Short, Bishop of Adelaide, South Australia (the new see endowed by Miss Coutts); the Lord Bishop of Tasmania; Sir Frederick Trench, Col. Sturt; the Rev. Edward Repton, M.A., Canon of Westminster, and a large number of clergy.

The general arrangements were under the superintendence of the High Constable, and were very satisfactory. A large concourse of persons had assembled in the neighbourhood; and the walls and house-tops, commanding a view of the ceremony, were fringed with spectators.

The appointed office was read by the Bishop of London, and three of the Canons of the Abbey Church of Westminster. It consisted of the 84th Psalm, the Lord's Prayer, and the following Collect:

"Almighty God, whom the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain, who yet vouchsafest to dwell with thy Church upon earth; look down with thy favour upon us, thine unworthy Servants, who are now about to lay the foundation of a house, to be dedicated to thy service, and to the glory of thy Holy Name; through Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with Thee, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen."

The bottle of coins, &c., and the inscription-plate, being placed within the stone, Miss Coutts spread the mortar with an elegant silver trowel; the stone was then lowered from the tramway, and it being adjusted, the Founder said, "We place this Foundation Stone in faith and hope, to the glory of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." Miss Coutts then slightly struck the stone thrice with the mallet.

The following Hymn was next sung by the children of the Grey Coat, Green Coat, Blue Coat, and Emery Hill's, Schools:

O Lord of Hosts, whose glory fills  
The bounds of the eternal hills,  
And yet vouchsafes, in Christian lands,  
To dwell in temples made with hands:

Grant that all we, who here to-day,  
Rejoicing, this Foundation lay,  
May be in very deed Thine own,  
Built on the precious Corner-stone.

Endue the creatures with Thy grace  
That shall adorn Thy dwelling-place;  
The beauty of the oak and pine,  
The gold and silver, make them Thine.

The singing of this Hymn, the spectators being uncovered, had a very impressive effect.

A Psalm and three other Prayers and Collects were then read; and the Bishop of London addressed the assembly at some length, dwelling on the pious munificence of the lady who had so handsomely contributed to the provision of spiritual instruction through the instrumentality of the Church, in that densely-populated district. Miss Coutts's father (Sir Francis Burdett) had represented that ancient city in Parliament during a course of thirty years, and this new Church would serve to perpetuate his memory. The ancient parish churches and cathedrals had been reared through the Christian liberality of benevolent individuals, but none, he regretted to say, had of late years been equal to the work they were now commencing, and he trusted it would be one of those bright examples which would redound to the strength of the Church and the ultimate security of the country.

The Bishop then pronounced the Blessing; "God save the Queen" was sung, and the congregation dispersed; three cheers being given as they retired from the platform.

A sumptuous collation was given by J. Carter Wood, Esq., at the Grey Coat School Rooms, to which a large party sat down.

The new Church is dedicated to Saint Stephen, and to it has been assigned an ecclesiastical district, hitherto forming part of the extensive parish of Saint John's. To the incumbency, the Bishop of London has, on the nomination of Miss Coutts, licensed the Rev. William Tennant, M.A., formerly curate of Saint John's.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.—(See the Engraving.)

The Church of St. Stephen is designed in the style of architecture prevalent in the fourteenth century, called Decorated. It will consist of a nave, 82 feet long by 21 feet wide, aisles 82 feet by 13 feet, chancel 47 by 21 feet; and a massive tower and spire at the east end of the north aisle; the base of the tower being 23 feet square, and the entire height 200 feet.

The materials to be used will be Snetton rag-stone, for the walls, and Anstone stone for the various dressings and quoins; being similar to that used in the new Houses of Parliament. The roofs will be of British oak, and covered with lead; and the open seating throughout, together with the chancel stalls and screens,



MISS BURDETT COUTTS.

will be of Riga wainscot. The Church will be capable of holding about 1000 persons. The tower is to contain a peal of bells.

The schools will be built of the same materials as above described; and will hold 230 boys, and 170 girls. The masters' and mistresses' house is close adjoining these buildings, and designed in a suitable style to the Church. The builders are Messrs. Rigby, of Westminster, under the direction of Mr. B. Ferrey, the architect.

Our representation of the exterior of the Church gives a faithful view of its truly picturesque form and character. The tower and spire, it will be seen, instead of, as is generally the case, rising at one end of the Church, takes its rise near the chancel, and, projecting boldly, forms an imposing feature in the architectural arrangement of the Church. The tower is divided into three stories; at its corners are octagonal turrets, crowned with enriched canopies and crocketed pinnacles; and from these octagonal turrets project the angle buttresses of the tower, the steps of which are crocketed. In the lowest story of the tower is a fluted window of exceedingly beautiful design; in the second is a small plain window; and in the third story are the windows of the belfry. These are each of two lights, having enriched quatrefoils in the upper portions. Massive battlements crown the tower, and a small canopied niche, containing a figure of the patron Saint, fills the space of the centre battlement. A very lofty spire, having three tiers of lights, enriched by crocketing and finials, surmounts the whole.

The body of the Church is divided into nave aisles and chancel; and the

entrance into it is through a porch of massive design, having a deeply moulded arch, boldly formed, and richly decorated angle buttresses. The nave is lighted by clerestory windows of two lights each, traceried with quatrefoils in the heads; and the aisles by windows of three lights, having tracery of varied and excellent design in them. The chancel windows also differ in detail, and are of admirable character. The angle buttresses to the chancel are very highly enriched with sunken paneling and crocketing, and terminated in pinnacles. The chancel is further enriched by a pierced battlement of quatrefoils, whilst the heads of the buttresses at the sides are traceried, and have crocketing and finials. The battlements to the nave and aisles are plain mouldings. The base mouldings round the Church are of peculiarly bold and effective design. A trefoil cresting runs along the roofs of the chancel, nave, and porch.

The Schools attached to the Church are of extremely picturesque design, and yet their gabled roofs and moulded chimneys add much to the appearance and character of the building.

The silver trowel used by the munificent founder on Tuesday has been presented to her by the inhabitants of the district; on it is engraved the following inscription:—

TO MISS ANGELA GEORGINA BURDETT COUTTS,  
The Founder  
of the Church of St. STEPHEN, Westminster,  
This Trowel  
presented, as a token of respect and gratitude, by  
The Inhabitants of the District,  
July 20, 1847.

*Mercy and Truth to them that devise good.*

PROV. XIV., 22.

Laus Deo.

The Trowel is of beautiful design, and was manufactured by Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, of Coventry-street. It is about one foot in length: upon the back is the above inscription, and the front of the blade bears a nicely engraved representation of the new Church. Upon the handle are emblazoned the armorial bearings of Miss Coutts.

The Mallet is of Ambonya wood, and has an ivory handle. Upon the top is a circular silver plate, inscribed as follows:—"The Foundation-stone of the Church of St. Stephen, Westminster, was laid July 20, 1847, by Miss Angela Burdett Coutts, the Founder."

The following is a Copy of the Inscription enclosed within the Foundation-stone of the Church:—

Hujusce Aedis sacrosanctæ,  
Deo, Creatori, Sospitatori, Sanctificatori,  
in honorem B. STEPHANI protomartyris, dicata,  
lapidem auspiciante posuit  
ANGELA GEORGINA BURDETT COUTTS,  
filia natu minima  
FRANCISCI BURDETT, Baronetti,  
hujus civitatis Westmonasteriensis  
Suffragii olim in Senatum per XXXI. annos  
cooptata,  
eadem illa, pietatis ergo in patrem,  
et gratiae in Deum observantie,  
quam nunc inchoavit sedem,  
proprio sumptu extructura,  
ornatura, dotatura,  
singulare in hoc seculo tanta munificens exemplar.  
XIII. Prid. Kal. Aug.  
A.D. MDCCXLVII.

Miss Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts is youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., of Bramcote, county of Warwick, M.P. for Westminster, by Sophia, his wife, youngest daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., the opulent banker of the Strand. Mr. Coutts's other daughters, were Susan, Countess of Guilford (mother of Susan, Baroness North), and Frances, Marchioness of Bute (mother of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, and of Viscountess Sandon). Miss Burdett Coutts was born 25th April, 1814, and assumed, by Royal license, in September, 1837, the additional surname and arms of Coutts, having succeeded to the vast property of her grandfather, Mr. Coutts, under the will of that gentleman's widow, the late Duchess of St. Albans.

Miss Burdett Coutts has one brother, the present Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., who is unmarried; and four sisters, the two elder of whom have been married—viz., Sophia, the widow of the Hon. Robert Otway Cave, and Susannah, wife of John Bettesworth Trevanion, Esq., of Caerhays in Cornwall.

The family of Burdett, enriched by alliances with the houses of Camville of Arrow, Bruin of Bramcote, and Fraunceys of Foremark, can be traced to one of the soldiers of the Conquest. In the time of Edward IV., Thomas Burdett, of Arrow, a person of great note and figure in the county of Warwick, fell a victim to his attachment to the Duke of Clarence. Having intemperately rushed the horns of a white buck, which he had heard that the King had killed in his park of Arrow, in the belly of the Monarch's adviser, he was arraigned (nominally for that offence, but really on account of his devotion to Clarence), convicted, and executed for high treason A.D. 1477.



ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.—FOUNDED BY MISS BURDETT COUTTS.



ROYAL  
AGRICULTURAL  
SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

MEETING AT NORTHAMPTON.  
1847

*Heaven speed the Plough!* and smile upon the crown  
Of Ceres; bless the efforts of all men  
Who labour heartily on dale or down,  
The plain luxuriant, or the mountain glen,  
Evoking Nature's gifts, till e'en the fen  
Teems with abundance, and the general land  
Shines worthy of Earth's worthiest citizen,  
Who bids the sickle triumph o'er the brand!  
*Heaven speed the Plough!* Fair Nature's shuttle true.  
The farmer is her weaver, and the field  
Her web and woof! Long ages but renew  
Proofs of her power, while rots the warrior's shield.  
Rarely hath shame flushed on a nation's brow  
Whose honest prayer hath been *God speed the Plough!*

*God speed the Plough!* Here in Northampton meet  
The sons of Ceres: 'tis her festival.  
The peasant, yeoman, and the land's *élite*,  
From cottage, homestead, and baronial hall,  
Come with the pride of garden, pen, and stall,  
Competitors. E'en Royalty will strive,  
Proud of the prize which may to it befall;  
Though won by tenant of the humble hive,  
Long may such scenes enoble England fair;  
For noble are they—bringing high and low  
Into communion worthy as 'tis rare,  
Making the heart of honest labour glow.  
Heaven shield the enterprise of mine and rail,  
And speed the plough, the loom, and freedom's sail.—L.

TUESDAY.

THE Annual Meeting of this great and truly national Society commenced, on Tuesday morning, at Northampton, under the most favourable auspices. As we intimated last week, the Exhibition has surpassed all preceding ones in extent. The railway companies, as became them, led the way, by announcing that they would convey implements, &c., for exhibition at the show-yard, free of charge, from any part of England to Northampton; consequently, a great number of competitors availed themselves of the opportunity; and it is computed that upwards of 500 tons weight of implements and machinery, from all parts of England, and from Scotland, arrived during last week, and were safely delivered at the station, from whence they were carefully removed to the show-yard, under the superintendence of Mr. Roadster, the local agent of Messrs. Pickford and Messrs. Worcester and Co., and Mr. T. Shaw, of Northampton. The arrivals of live stock have been also larger than heretofore. An unfortunate accident, on Monday, however, deprived the owner and the Society of a fine animal for the Exhibition. A heifer, belonging to Mr. Newman, a gentleman of property in Gloucestershire, was coming to Northampton, attended by a boy, when a spark from the engine caught the straw with which it was littered, and immediately set the carriage in a blaze. The boy jumped out, and, happily, escaped with a slight burning; but the heifer was so seriously burnt, that it was obliged to be killed on its arrival at Northampton.

The arrangements for the Exhibition, under the direction of Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, were very efficient. The place of exhibition was the Race-course, about half a mile from the town, and the space enclosed for it comprised an area of eighteen acres. It was divided, as usual, into two compartments, one for the implements, and the other for the stock; and contained altogether thirty-seven sheds each, about 240 feet long, and arranged in parallel lines, with ample space between for the passage of the visitors. There were also additional stalls for seeds, roots, models, &c., and rooms for the officers of the Society. Around the Exhibition-yard, and about the Race-course, there was a very large congregation of refreshment booths, toy and fruit stalls; shows of all kinds of curiosities, all of which were as gay and brilliant as they could be made by hangings of red, and blue, and yellow cambric, and flags and streamers waving in the sunshine.

At eight o'clock, the Implement Yard was opened to the public. There were but few novel implements; and of the twenty ploughs sent in for exhibition, but eight were allowed to enter into competition for the prizes. The heavy land was so tough and stubborn, on account of the long drought, as to set at nought the efforts of any but the very best implements; and many a harrow and scarifier was broken into pieces, and sent

Northampton  
from the Danes Camp.

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back with its teeth extracted, after a few attempts to cut through the rugged mass. The number of steam engines and steaming apparatus, was greater than at any of the former meetings.

The public exhibition of the working of the light land implements took place on the fields of Mr. Seaby and Mr. Green, adjoining the Race-course; and that of the heavy land implements at the farm of Mr. Pickering, of Moulton-park, on the Market-Harborough-road. Both were well attended; and thus the day passed away up to four o'clock. Meantime a considerable number of visitors had collected in the Implement Yard, and the very pretty Exhibition of the Horticultural Society adjoining it. Among them was Sir Harry Smith, who attracted much attention.

Towards the evening, the crowd began to move towards the Race-course; others flocked into the town for dinner, and many for the purpose of attending the Practical Discussion, which the Rev. A. Huxtable opened at five o'clock, by reading a paper in All Saints' Parochial School-room (the Earl of Egmont presiding) on the Growth of Turnips by means of Artificial Manures, with a recommendation of particular combinations of manure best adapted to special cases; with remarks on the adulteration of artificial manures, and the best mode of detecting them.

The room was very full; and, for upwards of an hour, the reverend gentleman illustrated this novel culture of the Turnip. Bones (he maintained) formed the best manure for it; but, as they required a series of years for their decomposition, it was necessary to employ the agency of sulphuric acid to effect it, and the introduction of that agency formed the grand improvement of modern days in the system of manuring. The object they had to insure was, that they should not be cheated in the quality of the acid; and this, the reverend lecturer considered, was, in some degree, effected by the inventions of Messrs. Button, Hall & Co., which would show the specific gravity of the acid. Having entered into a great variety of details to show the value of the manure, and the mode of its action, he concluded, amid loud applause, by recommending a manure which he would guarantee to produce twenty-five tons of turnips per acre, at a cost of £2. It was composed of four bushels of bones, four cwt. of gypsum, two cwt. of salt, two quarters of ashes, and 30 bushels of wood-ashes wetted with tank water.

Professor Way then came forward to give a scientific outline of the conditions most favourable for promoting the growth of the Turnip, and a chemical explanation of the action of manures employed for that purpose; but his lecture was not so attractive as that of his predecessor. At the conclusion a gentleman rose and proposed a new manure of 326lb. to the acre, at £1 1s. 6d., being 8s. 6d. less than that proposed by the Rev. Mr. Huxtable.

The following is the award of the Judges of Implements:

For the best plough for heavy land, £10.—Mr. Busby, of Newton-le-Willows. For the best plough for light land, £10.—Messrs. Howard and Son, Bedford. For the best drill for general purposes, £15.—Messrs. Garrett, Saxonum. For the best turnip drill on the flat, £10.—Messrs. Garrett, Saxonum. For the best turnip-drill on the ridge, £10.—Messrs. Garrett, Saxonum. For the best scarifier, £10.—Messrs. Sharman and Co., Wellingborough. For the best chaff-cutter, £10.—Mr. Cornes, Barbridge, Nantwich. For the best pipe and the machine, £25.—Sanders, Williams, and Taylor, Bedford. For the best harrows, £5.—Sanders, Williams, and Taylor, Bedford. For the best drill-presser, £10.—Mr. Hornsby, Spittlegate, Grantham. For the best churn, £5.—Trial deferred. For the best weighing machine, £10.—Mr. James, Fish-street-hill, London. For the best steaming apparatus, £10.—Mr. Robinson, Lisburn, Antrim. For the best skim or paring plough, £5.—Mr. G. Kilby, Queensborough. For the best subsoil pulveriser, £10.—John Read, Regent's-circus, London. For the best horse seed-dibbler, £15.—Mr. Newberry, Hook Norton, Oxon. For the best linseed crusher, £5.—Trial deferred. For the best one-horse cart, £10.—Mr. Stratton, Bristol. For the best threshing-machine, £20.—Messrs. Garrett, Saxonum. For the best draining tools for clay land, £5.—Messrs. Mapplebeck and Lowe. For the best draining tools for general draining, £5.—Messrs. Mapplebeck and Lowe. For the best steam-engine, £50.—Mr. Cambridge, Market Lavington, Devizes. For the best model of rick-yard, £25.—Withheld. For the best drain plough, £25.—Withheld. For the best plough to fill in drains, £10.—Withheld. For the best corn-dressing machine, £15.—Mr. Cooch, Harleston, Northampton. For the best set of harness, £5.—Withheld. For the best horse-bruiser, £10.—Withheld. For the best broad-cast manure distributor, £10.—Mr. Crosskill, Beverley. For the best grinding-mill, £15.—Withheld. For the best clover-seed and rye-grass barrow, silver medal.—Mr. Smyth, Peasenhall, Suffolk. For the best fire-engine, silver medal.—Mr. Read, Regent-circus, London. For the best horse drag-rake, silver medal.—Mr. Grant, Stratford. For the best gardener's turnip-cutter, silver medal.—Messrs. Mapplebeck and Lowe, Birmingham. For the best oilcake-breaker, silver medal,—Messrs. Wedlake and Thompson, Romford. For the best horse hoe, silver medal.—Messrs. Garrett, Saxonum.

The *Morning Chronicle* report states:—"Inauspiciously enough, the fields and even the very streets are filled with immense swarms of 'the blight fly,' and the beans, &c., are said to show the effects of their ravages already."

The Implement Yard was well attended throughout the day, there being nearly 1500 visitors.

#### WEDNESDAY.

This morning, the Mayor of Northampton (Mr. Sharpe), gave a *déjeuner à la fourchette* to several members of the Royal Agricultural Society, the members of the Corporation, and others. Among the company was Sir Harry Smith, whose health was drunk with enthusiasm.

Among the distinguished visitors who had arrived in the town up to this day were—The Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Cleveland, Count de Gourcy, Chevalier Bunsen, the Hon. Mr. Bancroft (American Minister), the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Egmont, Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Yarborough, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Chichester, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Hill, Viscount Newry and Morne, Lord Rivers, Lord Walsingham, Lord Portman, Lord St. John, Lord Bridport, Lord Southampton, Lord Forester, the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., the Hon. Captain D. Pelham, the Hon. P. Pierrepont, Sir J. Johnston, Bart., M.P., Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P., Sir J. Anson, Colonel Sir E. Bowater, Bart., Sir G. Robinson, Bart., Sir W. O. Pell, Bart., Sir H. Smith, Bart., Sir F. Head, Bart., Mr. P. Pusey, M.P., Colonel Austen, M.P., Mr. W. Miles, M.P., Mr. W. G. Hayter, M.P., Mr. H. Stuart, M.P., Mr. G. Hudson, M.P., Mr. T. W. Bramston, M.P., Col. Challoner, Col. Fitzroy, Col. Gilpin, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. T. R. Barker, Mr. J. V. Shelleys, Mr. E. Bosanquet, Mr. W. B. Stopford, Mr. H. Bradreth, Professor Way, Dr. Daubeny, Dr. Buckland (Dean of Westminster), &c.

The main business of the day was the examination of the Live Stock and the awarding of the Prizes; the Judges being Lord Portman; Mr. Druce, of Ensham, Oxon; and Mr. Kinder, Sandridge, Herts.

The total number of lots of animals exhibited was 459. Among the competitors are the Marquises of Northampton, Lord Southampton; Mr. E. G. Barnard, M.P.; Sir J. Cathcart, Bart.; the Marquis of Exeter; Sir C. Knightley, Bart.; Earl Spencer, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Faversham, Viscount Hill, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord St. John, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot; Mr. David Barclay, M.P.; the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Radnor; Mr. Pusey, M.P.; Mr. C. Hildyard, the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c.

In the evening, Mr. Thos. Jackson opened a discussion at All Saints' Parochial School-room, by reading a paper on the subject of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the thick and thin sowing of wheat. The substance of the paper, which detailed the results of several experiments respecting the question at issue, was that thick sowing, or from eight to twelve pecks an acre, was far better than thin sowing, or from three to six pecks an acre; and that thin sowing did not answer in bad land or in bad seasons. The writer did not think thin sowing good practice, and could not agree with those who believed it would effect a reduction to the amount of £10,000,000 in the resources of the country.

At eight o'clock, the Earl of Egmont read the Judges' award of Prizes for Live Stock. We are compelled, by want of space, to quote only the first Prize of each Class.

#### SHORT HORNS.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to January 1, 1845.—First prize of £50, to Mr. John Parkinson, of Ley-fields, near Newark, Nottingham, a 4 years 11 months and 3 days old short-horned bull, bred by Mr. Thomas Lax, of Ravensworth, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since January 1, 1845.—First prize of £20, to Mr. William Smith, of West Basen, Lincolnshire, a 2 years and 6 months old short-horned bull, bred by Mr. Thomas Lax, of Ravensworth, York.

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf.—First prize of £20, to Mr. Richard Booth, of Warley, near Northallerton, York, a 3 years, 2 months, and 3 weeks old short-horned cow, bred by himself.

Class 4.—In-calf heifers, not exceeding three years old.—The prize of £15, to Mr. Richard Booth, of Warley, near Northallerton, York, a 2 years, 3 months, and 3 weeks old short-horned in-calf heifer, bred by himself.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.—The prize of £10 was awarded to Mr. Richard Booth, of Warley, near Northallerton, York, a 1 year, 4 months, and 2 weeks old short-horned yearling heifer, bred by himself.

#### HEREFORDS.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to January 1, 1845.—First prize of £50 to Mr. Samuel Aston, of Lynch-court, near Leominster, Hereford, a 3 year and 6 months old Hereford bull, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since January 1, 1845.—First prize of £20 to Mr. George Pitt, of Wellington, near Hereford, Herefordshire, a 1 year and 8 months old Hereford bull, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf.—First prize of £20 to Mr. William Allett, of Clinton, near Peterborough, Northampton, a 5 year and 2 months old in-calf Hereford cow, bred by Mr. Richard Whiteman, of Ashford, Herefordshire.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers.—The prize of £15 to Mr. Edward Williams, of Llwyd-court, near Hay, Brecon, a 2 years, 10 months, and 6 days old Hereford in-calf heifer, bred by Mr. John Nelson Carpenter, of Eardisland, Herefordshire.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.—The prize of £10 to Mr. Samuel Aston, of Lynch-court, near Leominster, Hereford, a 1 year and 10 months old Hereford yearling heifer, bred by himself.

#### DEVONS.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to January 1, 1845.—First prize of £50 to

Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishop's Lydiard, near Taunton, Somerset, a 3 years and 6 months old Devon Bull, bred by Mr. Richard Merson, of North Moulton, Devon. Class 2.—Bulls calved since January 1, 1845.—Prizes withheld on account of want of merit.

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf.—First prize of £20, to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, of Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdon, an 8 years and 3 months old pure Devon cow, bred by the late Duke of Norfolk.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers not exceeding 3 years old.—The prize of £15 to Mr. Edward Pope, of Mapperton, near Beaminster, Dorset, a 2 years and 4 months old pure Devon heifer, bred by himself.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.—The prize of £10 to Mr. James Hole, of Knowle-house, near Dunster, Somerset, a 1 year and 4 months old Devon yearling heifer, bred by himself.

#### CATTLE OF ANY BREED.

Class 1 and 2.—No competitor.

Class 3.—Cows in milk or in calf.—The prize of £15 to Mr. William Umbers, of Wappenburg, near Leamington Spa, Warwick, for a 6 years and 4 months old milk pure long-horned cow, bred by himself.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers.—The prize of £10, to the Duke of Buckingham, of Stow, near Buckingham, Bucks, for a 2 year, 11 months, and two days old pure long-horned heifer, bred by his Grace.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.—The prize of £10, to the Duke of Buckingham, for a 1 year, 8 months, and 3 days old pure long-horned heifer, bred by his Grace.

#### HORSES.

Class 1.—Stallions for Agricultural Purposes.—First prize of £40, to Mr. F. T. Bryan, of Knossington, Leicestershire, near Oakham, Rutland, a cart stallion, 4 years old, bred by Mr. R. Brown, of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire.

Class 2.—The prize of £15 was withheld for want of merit.

Class 3.—Stallions, two years old.—The prize of £15, to Viscount Hill, of Hawkesbury, Salop, a cart stallion, 2 years old, of the Suffolk breed, bred by his Lordship.

Class 4.—Mares and Foals for Agricultural Purposes.—The first prize of £20, to Mr. G. Townshend, of Sapcote, near Hinckley, Leicester, a cart mare and foal.

Class 5.—Fillies, 2 years old.—The prize of £10, to Mr. W. Barnes, of Byfield, near Northampton, a 2 year old filly, bred by himself.

#### LEICESTER SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearing Rams.—First prize of £40 to Mr. Thomas Edward Pawlett, of Beeston, near Biggleswade, Bedford, a 16 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Rams of any age above two years.—First prize of £30 to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 40 months old Leicester ram, bred by Mr. Robert Burgess, of Cotgrave-place, near Nottingham.

Class 3.—Shearing Ewes.—First prize of £20 to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a pen of five 16 months old Leicester shearing ewes, bred by himself.

#### SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearing Rams.—First prize of £40 to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a South Down ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Rams of any age.—First prize of £30 to Mr. John Harris, of Hinton, near Abingdon, Berks, a pure South Down ram, 40 months old, bred by himself.

Class 3.—First prize of £20 was awarded to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, of Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdon, a pen of five South Down shearing ewes, 16 months old, bred by his Grace.

#### LONG WOOLLED SHEEP.

Class 1.—Shearing rams.—First prize of £40 to Mr. Charles Large, of Broadwell, Oxfordshire, near Lechdale, Gloucester, a new Oxfordshire long-wooled ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Rams of any age.—First prize of £30, to Mr. Charles Large, of Broadwell, Oxfordshire, near Lechdale, Gloucester, a long-wooled new Oxfordshire ram, 40 months old, bred by himself.

Class 3.—First prize of £20, to Mr. Charles Large, of Broadwell, Oxfordshire, near Lechdale, Gloucester, a pen of five long-wooled new Oxfordshire shearing ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

#### PIGS.

Class 1.—Boars of a large breed.—First prize of £15, to Earl Spencer, of Althorp Park, near Northampton, a Berkshire boar, 2 years old, bred by his Lordship.

Class 2.—Boars of a small breed.—First prize of £15, to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs, of Boxed Lodge, near Colchester, Essex, an improved Essex boar, 10 months, 3 weeks, and 1 day old, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Sows of a large breed.—First prize of £10 to Mr. Moses Cartwright, of Stanton Hill, near Burton-on-Trent, a Tamworth sow, 1 year and seven months old.

Class 4.—Sows of a small breed.—The prize of £10, to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs, of Boxed Lodge, near Colchester, Essex, an improved Essex sow, 7 months, 3 weeks, and 5 days old, bred by himself.

Class 5.—Pens of breeding sows.—The prize of £10, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Farningdon, Berks, a pen of three Coleshill sow pigs, under 52 weeks old, in pig, bred by his Lordship.

Class 6.—The prize of £10, to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs, of Boxed Lodge, near Colchester, Essex, a pen of three improved Essex sow pigs, 7 months, 3 weeks, and 4 days old, bred by himself.

There was no lack of exhibitions and entertainments in the town as well as on the race-course. Mr. Henry Phillips and Mr. Wilson gave their entertainments at the Mechanics' Institute; and Mr. Kitz, a local artist, assisted by the Distin Family, gave concerts every day at the New Hall, Newland.

Among the many exhibitions congregated on the race-course around the Society's show-yard, by far the best was that of the United Gardeners' Horticultural Society. The first meeting of this Society was held last year at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and attracted much attention. The Horticultural Exhibition takes place in a number of oblong tents, which radiate from a circular one, fitted up as an orchestra, and decorated with statues, fountains, &c. (See the Engravings in our Report of last year's Exhibition.) The show of fruit, especially of pines and grapes, was remarkably good; and of flowers, particularly of fuchsias, heaths, and calceolarias, of the very best description.

(Continued on page 60.)

#### MUSIC.

**HOMAGE TO SPOHR.**—On Monday afternoon, the Beethoven Quartet Society gave a performance in honour of Spohr, beginning with his Quartet No. 3, Op. 4, played by Sainton, Joachim, Hill, and Rousselot. Joachim and Sainton then performed Spohr's Grand Duetto for two violins, in admirable style. The most interesting event was Spohr's Double Quartet in E minor, in which Spohr himself led, after an interregnum of nearly four years, having played a Concertino at the Philharmonic Society in 1843. His purity of style and finish of execution were as remarkable as ever. His colleagues were Joachim, Sainton, Gottlieb, Hill, W. Thomas, Rousselot and Piatelli. The reception given to Spohr by his brother artists, and by the connoisseurs, was most enthusiastic, Jenny Lind applauding most cordially.

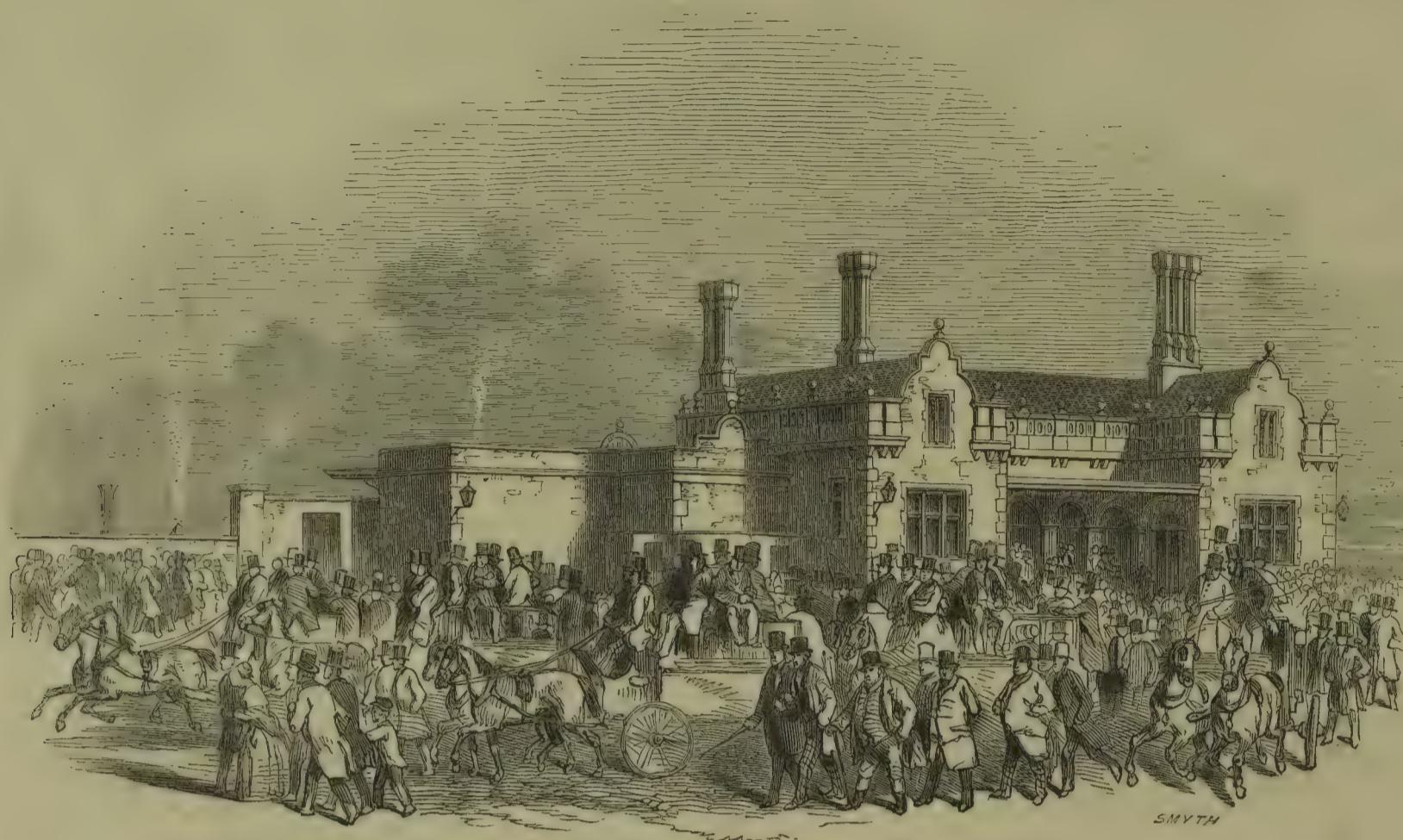
**SIGNORE MASSONE.**—This basso gave an Evening Concert at the Princess' Room, on Monday, assisted by Mdle. Albini, Mdme. Ronconi, Signori Gardoni, Tamburini, and Ronconi. The solo instrumentalists were Mdle. Cinzea Pagliarini (piano), Herr Solbeck (clarinet), and Signor Piatelli (violincello). Signori Alari, Fossi, and Biletti were the accompanists.

**CONCERT FOR THE ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.**—An excellent Morning Concert was given on Wednesday at the Hanover-square Rooms, in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge-place, Paddington, under the patronage of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Duke and Prince George of Cambridge.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.**—Yesterday evening (Friday) the oratorio of "Last Judgment," the cantata of the "Christian's Prayer," and the 84th Psalm, composed and conducted by Spohr, were performed at Exeter Hall. We must defer our notice until our next publication. Spohr leaves London this day for Germany.

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## THE RAILWAY STATION AT NORTHAMPTON.

(Continued from page 58.)

Throughout the day, Northampton was crowded with visitors, who poured in by every old inlet; whilst the railway trains were loaded to excess. The great attraction was the Cattle Show, which was thrown open at six o'clock in the morning; and, from that early hour till one o'clock, the number of visitors, who paid 2s. 6d. each for admission, was 11,000. The charge was then reduced to 1s., and the exhibition yards were almost instantaneously choked up with visitors. The opinion of competent judges was that the Show was the best the Society had made; best in short-horns, sheep, and pigs; but the Herefords and Devons were not, on the whole, equal in excellence to the classes first mentioned. In horses, there was a marked improvement. There were fewer over-fed animals than hitherto. Altogether, though the number of stock exhibited was smaller than usual, the quality was unexceptionable.

The Dinner took place in a tent erected in a part of the town called Waterloo: the pavilion was erected by Mr. Manning, of High Holborn, and was an ingenious construction. Upwards of 1100 gentlemen sat down to dinner, the Earl of Egmont in the chair; and the Earl of Yarborough, (the President elect,) filled the office of Vice-Chairman. Among the guests at the two principal tables were

returned thanks, and in his address, advised that the breed of hunters should be kept up as a matter of great importance in a military point of view.

The Duke of Buccleuch proposed the next toast—"Success to the Royal Agricultural Society of England," which was drunk with all the honours.

The numbers admitted to the Show were, on Tuesday, 1336; Wednesday, 2758; Thursday, 22,090. It was stated that the next meeting would be held at York.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The large Engraving upon the preceding page shows a Vignette View of Northampton, from the Danes' Camp; within an emblematic border.

The next Illustration shows the busy scene at the Northampton Railway Station. We have subjoined a few specimens of the antiquarian rarities of the town—of "Old Northampton," as it is distinctively called by topographers. Its architectural glories were almost swept away by a great fire in 1675. "The town walls are gone," says Abel's "Handbook" (just published), "with the exception of a few lingering remains. The Castle, once the home of Monarchs and the seat of Parliaments, and then extensively dilapidated by time and violence, now presents nothing but its earthworks, some remnants of the exterior wall, a round bastion, and traces of the fosse." Yet, these relics will shortly be obliterated by a railway "construction;" and, on this account, as well as for their picturesqueness, our Artist has sketched them.

Another monument of our ancestors is St. Sepulchre's, one of the four remaining Round Churches in England. Its date is referred, with probability, to Simon St. Sir or Senlis, the first Earl of Northampton of that name, a crusader, who died about the middle of the reign of Henry I., or 1115; if this date be correct, the Northampton Church ranks next in point of time to the Round Church of Cambridge. The former has no pretensions to architectural beauty, but depends for its interest upon its peculiar form; the body, or Round, being the original fabric



INTERIOR OF ST. SEPULCHRE'S ROUND CHURCH.

The Mayor, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Chichester, the Marquis of Downshire, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Granby, Lord Portman, Lord W. Compton, Viscount Alford, the Earl of Euston, Lord Walsingham, Count de Gourcy; Mr. Hudson, M.P.; the Hon. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister; Sir H. Smith, Lord Newry, Hon. P. Pierrepont, Lord Feilding, the Dean of Westminster, Lord Southampton, the Earl of Pomfret, and Sir F. Head. After the usual demonstrations of loyalty, the Earl of Chichester proposed the health of the American Minister, which was drunk with much applause. Mr. Bancroft thanked the company, and, in the course of his address, remarked that "the Americans had to depend on the fertility of the soil; in England, everything was subjected to scientific care." He trusted that peace between the two countries would continue for ever, or rather, that the commerce and interchange of intelligence—that the thought of an interruption of peace should never be entertained—(hear)—and that the preservation of peace should be a vain, a holiday, and a useless prayer. (Hear, hear.) With these sentiments, uttered from his heart and soul; he responded to the sympathy shown for his country, and prayed for the prosperity of the farmers of England. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman then gave "The Hero of Aliwal," which toast was drunk amidst great cheering. Sir H. Smith



NORTHAMPTON CROSS.

Mr. S. O'Brien then introduced the toast of "Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce;" or, as the hon. gentleman gave it, "The Plough, the Loom, and the Sail." The toast was much applauded.

The other toasts were "The Health of the Mayor and Corporation of Northampton," proposed by the Marquis of Northampton; "The Labouring Classes," proposed by Lord Portman; and "The Health of the President," by Mr. Vernon Smith. Mr. Shelley, in proposing "The Judges of the Show," stated that, at the first Exhibition of the Society, the number of implements was small; whereas, at the present Show, the number was 1250, and, if placed in a row, they would occupy a mile and a quarter in length by 20 feet broad.

The remaining toasts were "The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland;" "The Railway Companies, who have so liberally carried cattle and implements free of charge to and from the Show." The last toast was "The President Elect," for which the Earl of Yarborough returned thanks; and the company broke up.



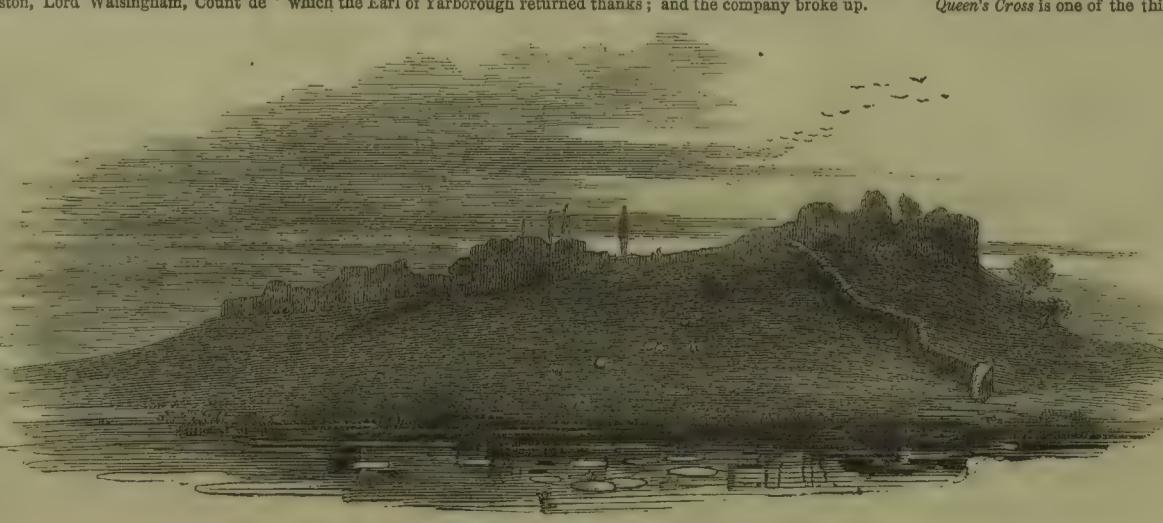
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

—the St. Sepulchre's proper. A chancel and two aisles, opening out of the Round on the east, have been added at a later period, with a fine tower and spire of early perpendicular character, on the west.

Queen's Cross is one of the thirteen or fifteen crosses erected by Edward I. to commemorate his Consort, Queen Eleanor. Two others remain—viz., Geddington and Waltham.

The cross at Northampton was erected by John of Battle, assisted by William of Ireland. The same builder was employed upon the crosses at Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, and St. Albans, now destroyed. The designer of the monuments is unknown. Some of the details appear to have been executed in London, and transmitted to their respective sites. The figures of Eleanor bear a general resemblance to her bronze effigy in Westminster Abbey, cast by Master William Torel, from which they were probably copied. Notwithstanding the mutilations of time, the countenance of the *cherie reine* has not lost its serene expression." (Abel's Hand-book.)—This interesting memorial stands at the southwest corner of the park of Delapre, a short mile from the skirts of the town.

The fourth edifice is one of the old charitable foundations, St. John's Hospital, on the east side of Bridge-street; which offers an asylum to a few aged persons, who have firing and 1s. 2d. weekly. The buildings consist of a chapel, a large hall, and apartments for the poor lodgers; and some of the architectural details are very elegant.



REMAINS OF NORTHAMPTON CASTLE.

## BLIGHT ON THE WHEAT, PEA, BEAN, AND POTATO CROPS.

The duty of the public journals is always to take care to provide accurate information upon everything appertaining to food in times of



scarcity and famine, that by being informed by disinterested parties of the exact position of affairs, the public may be able to provide against any emergency, and thus plenty may be secured to the people at a moderate cost. We regret exceedingly, in the discharge of our duty, to have to record facts relating to this year's crop to which Mr. Alfred

Wheat, and even sparingly other kinds of grain. It will feed upon the leaf, though it principally delights to live upon the ear between the grains of corn, where, occasionally, fifty or sixty may be detected sucking the juices from the plant. The effect of this abstraction of the vital fluid is to cause the grain to shrivel up, and be useless; and thus, whilst the crop to outward appearance looks prosperous, a great diminution of the produce may occur, and evince itself when the corn is thrashed. We feared the occurrence of this *Aphis*, because last year the Wheat throughout France, in one of the finest seasons for its growth ever known, was found to be sadly deficient in produce from some unknown cause; and as all blights are prone to travel from East to West, we conceived that it would attack our crop this season. Preying upon the *Aphides* may often be noticed the lady-bird and larva. (Fig. 1.)

The Bean all over the kingdom is now literally covered with myriads of the black *Aphis* (No. 267, Fig. 15), which has caused great mischief. They delight to feed on the top of the plant which they destroy: passing downwards, they prey upon the larger leaves and young pods. By the injury which they inflict, in consequence of the abstraction of the vital fluid, the plant turns black, and in some cases is utterly killed; or, in others, the leaves and only a part of the produce are destroyed. We have seen, in one locality, the crop to be so injured, that it will scarce yield the seed sown. The Bean is now also infected by the Pea *Aphis*.

The Pea and Tare crops are also severely attacked by the Pea *Aphis* (No. 267, Fig. 16), which injures much the late crop. It commences at the lower leaves, and kills successively every part, until the entire plant is destroyed, or the crop rendered in great part abortive. Last week, the winged insect flew in myriads; and so extensive was their distribution, that great numbers were observed even in the heart of the City of London. The naturalist will do well to examine the affected fields, for the ground under the plants may be observed to be literally covered with countless numbers of the cast skins, which afford a very beautiful microscopic object. The destruction of the Pea crop is often attended by the exhalation of an odour which is analogous to that arising from the decaying haulms of the Potato.

Our report upon the Potato crop is, upon the whole, up to the present time, favourable. The weather has been everything which could be desired to render the produce large; and the superior flavour of the Potato this year is a subject of universal observation. From this time to the gathering of the crop, we must look with great anxiety for the changes which occur; as, in some districts, the malady decidedly exists in its former virulence. In examining the plant, agriculturists must be careful not to confound the yellow appearance of the leaves consequent on the ripening of the plant with the disease, which may be known by the leaf perishing and becoming dry. We have figured the mode of death (Fig. 4) as occurring in a field where not much less than a thousand *Vastators* are feeding on each leaf. They have killed successively leaf after leaf, except a few at the top, and these, in some cases, have totally perished. We have ourselves personally made extensive observations, extending from Gravesend to Richmond, and Tunbridge Wells to Enfield, and we find that, as a general rule, the rot in the underground stem has healed up, except in a few instances where the *Vastator* has damaged the plants. Our accounts from the country are conflicting: within, however, the last two days, disease has shown itself in many districts.

In every case where *Aphides* attack plants it is curious to observe the larvae of the Ladybirds in search of their prey; so voracious are these creatures that they frequently clear off the insects from a whole field, or from a whole district; and we only know of their previous existence by finding dead insects on the pupæ of the Ladybirds. To such a degree may Ladybirds carry on their work of destruction, that, unless the plant is absolutely destroyed, there are always hopes of its entire recovery.

—There are now five crops in more or less jeopardy—the Wheat, Pea, Bean, Potato, and Hop; nevertheless, the Bean alone has actually suffered beyond recovery. At the present time, then, there is no ground for actual alarm, for the creatures may leave the plant, or the crop may be as much above the average as the amount of the injury inflicted. There are, however, grounds for watchfulness and unceasing observation, and we trust that this article will be sufficient to draw universal attention to the subject.

Fig. 1. Wheat, showing the *Aphides*, with the Ladybird and larva feeding upon them.

Fig. 2. Bean, showing the gangrene of the leaf and pod from the black *Aphis*.

Fig. 3. Tare leaf, showing the gangrene from the pea *Aphis*.

Fig. 4. Potato stalk, exhibiting the mode of death from the *Aphis Vastator*.

## MARBLE STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT, BY MR. LOUGH.

This exquisite work must take rank among the most successful productions of the chisel of Mr. Lough; and it well deserves the honour accorded to it on Monday last, the day announced for the ceremony of opening the Statue to public view. It was a commission from a Committee, as well as the Committee of Lloyd's; the aim being the adornment of the Royal Exchange, as well as the commemoration of his Royal Highness Prince Albert having laid the first stone of the new edifice.

The Statue, (covered up,) had been placed in the vestibule; and thither the Committees proceeded, by way of the underwriters' room, which, on Monday, was crowded with subscribers and the public. On the covering being removed, there was a very warm expression of approbation; after which Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., addressed the assembly, and observed that they were all aware that the merchants and underwriters, in order to commemorate the laying of the first stone of the Royal Exchange, had subscribed to place a Statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert in some conspicuous part of the building, and he felt assured that those who now witnessed the success which had attended the labours of the Committee, would congratulate them on the beautiful Statue which had just been uncovered to their view. Mr. Baring then observed that his Royal Highness occupied a high station in the country, and the members of Lloyd's, in contemplating the elevated position in which the Statue appeared in their rooms, would feel gratified that they were in the possession of such a work of art reflecting, as it did, the highest credit on the sculptor. The subscribers were aware that it was mainly owing to the exertions of his friend, Mr. Thomas Chapman, the Deputy Chairman of the Committee, that this splendid and appropriate tribute to his Royal Highness had been placed in their rooms; and he felt convinced that, on their behalf, he might congratulate Mr. Chapman on the happy termination of his labours.

Three hearty cheers were given for the Statue, followed by three other cheers for Mr. Lough, the sculptor. The meeting then separated, but the vestibule continued crowded during the remainder of the day.

There were present Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., Chairman; Mr. Thomas Chapman, Deputy Chairman; Baron Goldsmid; Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart.; Deputy Master of the Trinity House; Sir George Larpen; Sir Peter Laurie; Mr.



LOUGH'S MARBLE STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT, IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Charles Graham, the Hon. Secretary to the Committee for erecting the Statue, &c. The Statue, as we have intimated, is a fine work of art. The pose and dignity of the figure, and the natural expression of the features, are excellent; and there is much skill and taste shown in the management of the drapery of the robe.

**LORD JOHN RUSSELL IN THE CITY.**—It was curious on Tuesday to notice the interest excited about the time it was expected that Lord John Russell would arrive in the City, to attend the election meeting at the London Tavern. A large crowd of people was assembled on each side of the road, close by Temple Bar, at between one and two o'clock, to greet his Lordship as he entered the City, and many of them waited long after the latter hour, as if remaining for his return.

**THE BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD RAILWAY.**—At the last adjourned meeting of the proprietors of the Birmingham and Oxford Company, a further adjournment took place, in order that a conference might be had between the narrow gauge, or London and North-Western interests, on the one hand, and the broad gauge, or Great Western interests, on the other. This conference has been held, and the result, we learn, leaves but little hope of an amicable arrangement.

**THE GENERAL ELECTION.**—It is important to know that county elections cannot take place earlier than the 10th, nor later than the 16th day from the time of the proclamation, which must be made within two days after the receipt of the writ. In boroughs, four days' notice of the election is required, and the election must not be deferred longer than eight days after the receipt of the precept, which is issued by the Sheriff to the various returning officers within their respective boroughs.

## OAK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

BETWEEN two and three o'clock, on the morning of Saturday last, Wimbledon and its neighbourhood were visited by a violent storm, during which, a large Oak, on a farm adjoining Wimbledon Park, was struck by lightning, and reduced to the wreck shown in our Illustration. The tree was struck at the top, and the instantaneous work of destruction was wrought precisely as here illustrated.

By an account from Southampton, we learn that on Saturday morning, also, there was in the town, and its environs, at half-past one o'clock, one of the most violent storms of thunder and lightning, accompanied with rain, ever remembered in the locality. The storm continued, with very little intermission, until ten o'clock. At a village called Shirley, about two miles from the town, a house was entirely destroyed by the lightning; together with nine sheep in the neighbourhood of Pear-tree Green.



OAK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AT WIMBLEDON-PARK.



Smee now calls the attention of the public; and which, if not calculated to excite some apprehension, must cause us to watch with anxiety the state of the harvest.

In No. 267, Fig. 14, we have delineated the *Aphis* which injures the corn: we have now to report that it has extensively attacked the





**GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.—A PUBLIC MEETING** will be held on MONDAY, JULY 26th, at Eight o'clock, P.M., at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, to instill the proposed West-end Auxiliary Society, in aid of the German Hospital at Dalston, the formation of which having been sanctioned at the last General Court of the Subscribers to the Hospital, held on the 18th June, 1847.

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**PATRONS of NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT.**—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the several Royal visitors to the British Court, with almost every nobleman and gentleman in this country. The best test of the satisfactory qualities of this fashionable overcoat is the constant renewal of this high patronage.

**TROUSERS!**—A good fit in this garment can be seldom obtained.—R. GRAVES, fashionable Trouser-makers and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment



SCENE OF THE LATE GUN-COTTON EXPLOSION AT FAVERSHAM.

## THE EXPLOSION AT FAVERSHAM.

The explosion of a gun cotton mill, at Faversham, of which we gave an account last week, has proved even more disastrous than was at first stated. So loud was the explosion that the noise was heard within two miles of Maidstone, a distance of seventeen miles. The sound resembled thunder heard at a great distance. The houses within a circumference of a mile were all more or less affected, as if by the shock of an earthquake.

The entire number of persons who have suffered is supposed to be thirty-four; of these, twenty have already died. Their funeral, or rather the interment of the fragments of their bodies, took place last Saturday. Of the twenty dead, the remains of ten only have been identified, owing to the dreadfully mangled state of their bodies. Of the fourteen still living, several are not expected to recover. Awfully destructive of human life as the accident has been, it might, and but for a providential circumstance would, have proved more so. Fortunately happened that a considerable number of those usually employed in the works were at the time the catastrophe occurred engaged in haymaking.

At the Coroner's inquest, held yesterday week, on the bodies of the sufferers nothing that could be relied on as to the cause of the catastrophe was elicited.

The inquest was adjourned for a month, in the hope that some of the fourteen still surviving sufferers may be so far recovered as to be able to lay before the Jury more definite information regarding the circumstances under which the catastrophe took place.

In addition to the numerous deaths caused by the explosion, another death took place under very peculiar circumstances. A young man who had been employed in the neighbourhood, having gone to assist in extricating the sufferers, and digging the dead out of the mass of ruins, suddenly felt himself taken ill in consequence of the inhalation of the noxious atmosphere caused by the explosion. He went and represented to a medical gentleman in Faversham how ill he felt, and the medical gentleman told him to walk about for an hour or two in the open air; adding, that if he did not feel better then, he must call on him, and he would prescribe some medicine for him. In the course of three hours the unfortunate man died. An inquest was held on the body, when the medical gentleman referred to gave it as his decided opinion that he had died from the effects of inhaling the noxious air. The Jury returned a verdict to that effect.

We have engraved the locality of the catastrophe, from a sketch by an artist whom we dispatched to Faversham. It shows the stove destroyed; workmen searching the disturbed earth-mounds, in quest of bodies, &c.

The scene of devastation is thus described in the *Times* report:—

"The extraordinary effect of the explosion on the buildings in the neighbourhood, and on the corn fields in the vicinity, cannot possibly be realised except by an eye-witness. The roofs of all the buildings within about a quarter of a mile of the explosion are completely stripped of their tiles, and the walls are much shaken. Even in the town of Faversham, fully a mile distant from the scene of the disaster, windows were broken, and the houses otherwise damaged in some instances. On the opposite side of the stream which forms the northern boundary of the Marsh Works is a field of wheat of some extent. The explosion has completely blasted this over a space of about two acres, and the ears, drooping and discoloured, present a scene of desolation in perfect character with the adjoining ruins. The willow-trees which skirt the bank of the stream refer to, and, indeed, all the trees within 50 yards of the buildings Nos. 3 and 4, are torn up by the roots, and scattered about in all directions. Those more distant are less seriously injured, but the foliage of all within a very large circle is wholly destroyed. One of the most remarkable effects of the explosion is the removal, as it appears almost bodily, of the enormous mound of earth skirting the No. 4 stove. Another instance of its power was shown in the forcible ejection from a deep well of two massive pumps, the leaden pipes of which, nearly 20 feet long, were drawn up and thrown to a very considerable distance."

## IRELAND.

## THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

Two Conservatives of mark have already resigned—Mr. E. P. Shirley, in the county of Monaghan, where he will be replaced by a Whig, the Hon. T. V. Dawson; and the Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, who has resigned his pretensions for the borough of Portarlington, where the field is open for a Liberal, Colonel Dunne. A third Repeal candidate for Mayo has appeared in the person of Mr. V. O'Connor Blake. "Youghal," says the *Cork Examiner*, "is in favour of Mr. T. Chisholm Anstey, a well-known Catholic barrister, resident in England." Mr. William Fagan, a proprietor, it is said, of one of the local papers, has consented to stand for the city of Cork in succession to Mr. Daniel Callaghan. Judging from present appearances, there will not be so many contests as might have been expected in Ireland.

ADDRESS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin and a deputation of the Town Council went on Monday to the Castle, to present his Excellency with an Address. His Excellency received them in the state apartment, on the Vice-Royal throne. All the prominent functionaries at the Castle were present. The address, after congratulating his Excellency on his arrival, noticing his character as a statesman, proceeds to discuss the condition of the country. It speaks of the natural advantages of Ireland, and of the famine which desolates the land, as only the aggravation of that destitution under which the country uniformly labours. It describes the universality of the present misery—a misery which has reached all classes—and refers to the circumstance that 50,000 persons in Dublin receive daily rations. The causes of Irish misery are referred to absenteeism, consequent upon the act of Legislative Union, the non-reclamation of waste lands, and the neglect by the British Government and Legislature of the mining and other resources of the country. The Lord Mayor having read the Address, the Earl of Clarendon replied to it. His Excellency admitted that many of the evils of the country were attributable to bad laws, now happily repealed, but, at the same time, he said that the Government could not itself provide the means of prosperity. They must, to a certain extent, be the work of the people. His Excellency then expressed a hope that the present moment might be considered an auspicious for the commencement of a new era, when from various causes party strife has happily subsided; when an awful visitation of Providence has brought different classes and creeds into kindly co-operation and sympathy; when misfortune has taught men, hitherto socially estranged, to know and to appreciate each other.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—A man, named Hayes, was murdered in the most brutal manner on Wednesday night (last week), in his own house, situated near the village of Toomavara, on the high road between Dublin and Limerick. A party of men, five or six in number, knocked at Hayes's house in the dead of night. He declined to let them enter; and his sisters, who, with their mother, dwelt with him, told the marauders he was out. The party then burst in the door, dragged Hayes from the room in which he slept, and commenced beating him. One of his sisters endeavoured to protect him, but she was attacked herself, knocked down, and stunned by blows. Hayes was also knocked down, and, while in that position, some fiend fired a blunderbuss, the contents of which entered his abdomen, and he expired in a few hours. None of the assassins can be identified.

FOOD FROM AMERICA.—The American frigate *Macedonian* dropped anchor in Cork harbour on the 16th, laden with 1800 tons weight of bread-stuffs, the gift of the United States to the poor of Ireland. This superb war vessel has a crew of 600 seafarers, and, on the approach of Father Mathew, in the Mayor's barge, Commodore De Key manned the yards, and the gallant Yankees gave three thundering cheers for the modern apostle.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly gathering of the "Old Ireland" Repeal party was held on Monday, notwithstanding the adjournment on the previous Monday being for a fortnight. The adjournment, however, was in consequence of the expected arrival of Mr. O'Connell's remains from Genoa, the postponement of which enabled the association to meet. The attendance was extremely wretched, including Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., Mr. C. M'Tavish, the Repeal candidate for Dundalk, &c. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Reynolds, T.C. The rent was announced to be £60.

DEATH OF THE O'CONOR DON.—We regret to have to announce the death of the O'Conor Don, M.P. for Roscommon, and one of the Lords of the Treasury, which melancholy event took place on Wednesday night at his residence in Jermyn-street, St. James's. The disease of which the hon. gentleman died was an illness of the heart.

## PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Parliament was yesterday (Friday) prorogued by her Majesty. The streets leading to the House of Lords presented the same animated appearance as is usual on similar occasions.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by the usual great Officers of State, entered the Royal carriage, and proceeded from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords shortly before two o'clock.

As the Royal procession passed through St. James's Park and along the line of road, her Majesty and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered by the spectators who had assembled to witness this splendid pageant.

On the arrival of the Royal cortège at the House of Lords, it was announced by a discharge of cannon.

Her Majesty having robed, she immediately proceeded to the House, and took her seat on the Throne. Prince Albert occupied a State chair on the right of the Sovereign. The entrance of her Majesty to the House was announced by a flourish of trumpets. The Peers and Peersesses all rose as the Queen entered.

The new House was crowded, and presented a brilliant spectacle. All, or nearly all, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were present. The dresses of the ladies were very elegant.

Her Majesty having taken her seat,

The Lord Chancellor directed Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the House of Commons to hear the Royal Speech on the Prorogation of Parliament.

In a short time the Speaker, accompanied by a number of Members, appeared at the bar, when the right hon. gentleman (as is usual) addressed her Majesty in a short speech, recounting the business of the Session, and concluded by praying the Royal Assent to several bills which had past both Houses.

Her Majesty, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, then read the following Most Gracious Speech:—

## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have much satisfaction in being able to release you from the duties of a laborious and anxious Session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the public interests.

"Your attention has been principally directed to the measures of immediate relief which a great and unprecedented calamity rendered necessary.

"I have given my cheerful assent to those laws, which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by affording facilities for the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity of human food, and to promote commercial intercourse.

"I rejoice to find that you have in no instance proposed new restrictions, or interfered with the liberty of foreign or internal trade, as a mode of relieving distress. I feel assured that such measures are generally ineffectual, and, in some cases, aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted.

"I cordially approve of the acts of large and liberal bounty by which you have assuaged the sufferings of my Irish subjects. I have also

readily given my sanction to a law to make better provision for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland. I have likewise given my assent to various bills calculated to promote the agriculture and develop the industry of that portion of the United Kingdom. My attention shall be directed to such further measures as may be conducive to those salutary purposes.

"My relations with foreign powers continue to inspire me with confidence in the maintenance of peace.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to find that the measures which, in concert with the King of France, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, I have taken for the pacification of Portugal, have been attended with success; and that the civil war which for many months had afflicted that country has at last been brought to a bloodless termination.

"I indulge the hope that future differences between political parties in that country, may be settled without an appeal to arms.

## GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I thank you for your willingness in granting me the necessary supplies; they shall be applied with due care and economy to the public service.

"I am happy to inform you that, notwithstanding the high price of food, the revenue has, up to the present time, been more productive than I had reason to anticipate. The increased use of articles of general consumption has chiefly contributed to this result. The revenue derived from sugar especially has been greatly augmented by the removal of the prohibitory duties on foreign sugar.

"The various grants which you have made for education in the United Kingdom will, I trust, be conducive to the religious and moral improvement of my people.

## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I think proper to inform you that it is my intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament.

"I rely with confidence on the loyalty to the throne, and attachment to the free institutions of this country, which animate the great body of my people. I join with them in supplications to Almighty God that the dearth by which we have been afflicted may, by the Divine blessing, be converted into cheapness and plenty."

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker (attired in his state robes) took the chair at a few minutes past one o'clock.

The Lords' amendments to several bills were read and agreed to.

Lord G. Bentinck gave notice that early next session he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the West Indies, and to report whether, under the present existing laws, they were able to compete with foreign colonies. The noble Lord addressed the House at some length on the subject.

The House was proceeding with business, when Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the table, and summoned the House to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's most gracious Speech on the Prorogation of Parliament.